

the third class cities, but the Pennsylvania Bureau of Social Security for Public Employees is receiving communications from such municipal employees inquiring whether they can now elect social security coverage.

These single coverage members did not choose social security coverage for a number of reasons:

1. They had social security coverage through other employment than in the schools, State or municipality.
2. They would become eligible for social security benefits as dependent wives or widows through their husband's coverage.
3. They were not sure of the benefits of their being covered by social security because of their husband's membership in the Railroad Retirement System.
4. They could not acquire sufficient quarters of coverage at the time of establishment to be eligible for a benefit.
5. They resented the reduction of public employees retirement allowances because of the offset established in the joint coverage plan.

In fact, the offset reduction played a significant role in the decisions of many of those who did not elect social security coverage. Under the joint coverage plan when a public employee retired at an age when he could and did receive social security benefits, his retirement allowance is reduced by 40 percent of the social security benefits he receives. For example, if his retirement allowance were \$300 and his social security benefit were \$100, his retirement allowance would be reduced by \$40 (40 percent of \$100) and he would receive only \$260 as his reduced retirement allowance together with his social security benefit of \$100.

In many cases there was so little difference between the employees total retirement income from social security under joint cov-

erage in the public employees retirement system plus his retirement allowance reduced by the offset and his total retirement income from social security under other coverage (or as a dependent of a covered spouse) plus his full retirement allowance without offset that it was not to his financial advantage to elect social security coverage in the public employees retirement system.

For example—a male employee with a retirement allowance of \$300 per month and a social security benefit of \$100 under joint coverage in the public employees retirement system would have a total retirement income of \$360: Reduced retirement allowance—\$260 (\$300 minus 40 percent of \$100) plus \$100 social security benefit; \$360.

If the same male employee had social security coverage through employment outside of his public employment which entitled him to a social security benefit of \$50, his total retirement income would be \$350. Unreduced retirement allowance of \$300 plus his social security benefit of \$50.

In the above example electing joint coverage would have meant only an additional \$10 per month. It would take a number of years of retirement during which he would be receiving an additional \$10 per month to recover the additional social security taxes he would have to pay if he elected social security coverage under the public employees retirement system.

Now legislation has been enacted in Pennsylvania which creates a new class of membership called dual coverage and joint coverage members may elect to eliminate the offset reduction in their retirement allowance. This legislation becomes effective on July 1, 1964, and those who so elect will, upon retirement, receive the full retirement allowance without offset reduction and the full social security benefit to which they are entitled.

It now becomes financially advantageous to virtually every single coverage member to elect social security coverage. Without the offset reduction the total retirement income from public employees retirement and social security will be increased so substantially that it will be to their advantage to elect coverage even though they will have to pay the social security taxes retroactive to January 1, 1956.

For example, in the case of the male employee in the example above—if he elects social security coverage under the public employees' retirement system his total retirement income would be \$400—unreduced retirement allowance of \$300 plus social security benefit of \$100—rather than the \$360 he would receive under the previous State legislation. This will be \$50 per month more than the total retirement he would receive through his coverage outside his public employment of \$350. At \$50 a month in additional benefits he would recover the cost of the additional social security taxes in a very short period following retirement.

In addition every amendment to the Social Security Act since social security coverage became effective for public employees in Pennsylvania in 1956 has made it increasingly more advantageous for single coverage members to elect social security coverage under the public employees retirement system. All these are capped by the recent Pennsylvania legislation permitting the elimination of the offset reduction.

H.R. 9650 makes it possible for "single coverage" public employees in Pennsylvania (and perhaps other States) to greatly improve their total retirement income.

The Pennsylvania State Education Association supports passage of this legislation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1964

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

From the Book of Deuteronomy: *Be-ware that thou forget not the Lord thy God.*

Almighty God, upon whom we lean for strength and unto whom we look for hope, may we earnestly devote ourselves to the task of bringing unto all mankind the blessing of the more abundant life. Grant that, living in an expanding universe, we may find our hearts enlarging with a greater concern for the welfare of humanity and helping man and nations cultivate a friendly and fraternal spirit.

May we hasten the day when human relations at the national and international levels shall be fraternally cooperative rather than fiercely competitive. Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF THE WEEK

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the majority leader if there has been any change in the legislative program for this week?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, we have been advised that a rule has been granted on the bill, H.R. 9022, to amend the International Development Association Act, to authorize the United States to participate in an increase in the resources of the International Development Association. The gentleman from Texas, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency [Mr. PATMAN], states that this is a matter of some urgency. Therefore we are adding this bill to the program tomorrow. It will follow the program already announced for tomorrow.

Further, responding to the gentleman, yesterday we obtained permission to have George Washington's Farewell Address read on Friday. This is also added to the legislative program for the week.

Mr. ARENDS. I thank the gentleman.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

REINTRODUCTION OF FOOD STAMP BILL

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a new food stamp bill which is almost identical with the bill, H.R. 8107, which was recently tabled by the House Committee on Agriculture on a vote of 19 to 14. Several minor changes have been made in the legislation. These changes were suggested by several members of the Committee on Agriculture as perfecting amendments which would not in any way weaken or cripple the food stamp program. The Department of Agriculture, I am informed, is agreeable to these changes in the administration bill, and I have consequently agreed to reintroduce the measure as a "clean" bill.

One amendment makes it clear that nothing in the act shall be construed as authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to specify either the wholesale or retail prices of any food distributed under this

plan; another deals with the avenues of appeal open to retail food stores and wholesale food concerns which the Secretary may seek to disqualify from further participation in the program—for one thing, the store or concern may obtain judicial review of the Secretary's action in any court of record in the State having competent jurisdiction. Another amendment spells out a more precise definition of an emergency during which surplus commodities can also be distributed in an area where the food stamp plan is operating. It would have to be an emergency caused by natural disaster.

I believe that the reintroduction of this legislation in the form of a new bill will help to simplify the procedures in having the food stamp plan again considered in the Agriculture Committee. I hope this time the merits of the plan will be recognized by a clear majority of the committee. I have been hearing from all parts of the country about the tabling of H.R. 8107—from citizens who are deeply distressed that the bill might not pass.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF AIR FORCE'S ROME AIR MATERIEL AREA AT GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, on February 4 the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, by concurrent resolution, memorialized the Congress to investigate whether or not the proposed transfer of the Air Force's important Rome Air Materiel Area at Griffiss Air Force Base, would be in the best defense and economic interest of the United States.

Today I am introducing a resolution which would authorize the Committee on Armed Services to conduct a complete investigation of the planned Defense Department action. The matter is not only of grave concern to the people of New York State, but to all who fear that the fragmentation and dispersal of personnel and functions of this vital ground electronics supply center will result in higher overall costs to the taxpayer and will impede the defense of the United States. Because of the disturbing implications of the proposal, both the Congress and the people are entitled to know all of the facts.

OVERTIME PAY

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this morning I appeared before the House Committee on Education and

Labor, which is discussing a bill to provide for double time over 40 hours, ostensibly to help the unemployment problem by discouraging overtime.

I do not think this is the answer. In talking to many people affected, I think the problem of unemployment involves what we commonly know as moonlighting. If you impose on management double time for overtime, they cannot stand it economically. If the affected employee will necessarily then be permitted to work only 40 hours, he will seek another type of employment in another company, because he has been used to the extra overtime pay and has obligations to meet.

If we are after a solution to the real problem having to do with the unemployed, the suggestion I make is that if a person is limited to 40 hours on one job and he then seeks further employment in a second company to supplement his income, when he goes to the second company he should not be employed at straight time. My suggestion is that if he works 40 hours for one company and goes to a second company on a moonlighting job, the second employer be required to pay this employee who has already worked 40 hours, time and a half. The second employer will probably not be anxious to pay time and a half to this moonlighter, so what will he do? He will turn to an unemployed person, and he will only be required to pay that unemployed person straight time. So this will hit at the crux of the problem. He will hire the unemployed person and not the moonlighter.

There may be some people downtown who may try to refute this. But human nature being what it is, I know that this suggestion will greatly improve the unemployment situation.

I think if we can stop the moonlighting through this suggestion we can really get down to the basic problem of unemployment, so in conclusion my suggestion is that if a man works 40 hours and then takes a second job, the second employer will have to pay him time and a half. If the employer hires an unemployed person he pays him straight time thus getting to the roots of the unemployment problem. I predict that the application of double time for over 40 hours will do nothing more than encourage persons already employed to take a second job and the unemployed will still be unemployed.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be permitted to sit today and tomorrow while the House is in session during general debate, for consideration of the military construction bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

OUTLET STORES, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2300) for the relief of the Outlet Stores, Inc.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

DR. AND MRS. ABEL GORFAIN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2706) for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Abel Gorfain.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

CHARLES WAVERLY WATSON, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2728) for the relief of Charles Waverly Watson, Jr.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

JOHN F. MACPHAIL

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5145) for the relief of John F. MacPhail, lieutenant, U.S. Navy.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

CAROLINE G. JUNGHANS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8878) for the relief of Caroline G. Junghans.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 33 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 App. U.S.C. 33), with respect to the filing of claims and the institution of suits for the return of property or any interest therein pursuant to section 9 or 32 of such Act (50 App. U.S.C. 9 or 32), Caroline G. Junghans, a United States citizen residing in West Germany, may, within six months after the enactment of this Act, file a claim for the return of certain property, namely, her interest under item 7 of the will of Fritz Glogauer, deceased, the title to her interest having been acquired by the United States under the Trading With the Enemy Act by vesting order numbered 4907 of the Office of Alien Property; and that claim shall be considered on its merits in accordance with the remaining provisions of that Act; *Provided*, That if no such return is made within a period of sixty days after the filing of such claim, the said Caroline G. Junghans shall be entitled, within one year*

of the expiration of such period, to institute suit pursuant to section 9 of such Act (50 App. U.S.C. 9) for the return of such property.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JESSE I. ELLINGTON

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7757) for the relief of Jesse I. Ellington.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Jesse I. Ellington is hereby relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of \$1,384.87, representing overpayment of compensation he received, through administrative error, as an employee of the Department of the Navy, United States Naval Observatory Time Service Substation, Richmond, Florida, in the period between December 29, 1961, and June 8, 1963.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Jesse I. Ellington, the sum of any amounts received or withheld from him on account of the overpayment referred to in the first section of this Act.

SEC. 3. No part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, strike "\$1,384.87" and insert "\$1,385.10".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN A. PERALTA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9615) for the relief of John A. Peralta.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John A. Peralta, of Bay Shore, New York, the sum of \$483.12, in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States for compensation for loss through theft on or about September 21, 1961, of personally owned hand tools required for official business and stored in Government quarters at New York International Airport: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by an agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELMER ROYAL FAY, SR.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 573) for the relief of Elmer Royal Fay, Sr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to Elmer Royal Fay, Senior, captain, United States Army, retired, of Hillcrest Heights, Maryland, the sum of \$228.68, in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States for compensation for retired pay which was withheld from him by the United States during the period from July 1, 1947, through August 11, 1947, while the said Elmer Royal Fay, Senior, was an employee of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy, at Washington, District of Columbia: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGIE LOU RADER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1206) for the relief of Georgie Lou Rader.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act providing for the barring of claims against the United States", approved October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Georgie Lou Rader, of Knoxville, Tennessee, the sum of \$1,440, representing the amount of the six months' death gratuity payable to her upon the death of her son, Second Lieutenant Kenneth R. Rader, who died on March 27, 1945, while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, the said Georgie Lou Rader having relied upon erroneous information from United States Army personnel that she might file application for such gratuity at any time: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARCHIE L. DICKSON, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1445) for the relief of Archie L. Dickson, Jr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized and directed to determine the amount and effective date of the retirement pay to which Archie L. Dickson, Junior, would have been entitled if (1) the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army in reviewing his case in 1945 and 1946 had found that the said Archie L. Dickson, Junior, was, at the time he was relieved from active duty in 1946, permanently incapacitated for active service and that his incapacity for active service was the result of an incident of service as a commissioned officer in the United States Air Force incurred in line of duty not due to his own misconduct and such a finding had been approved by the President or his delegate, and (2) the Department of the Air Force thereupon had certified Archie L. Dickson, Junior, in the grade of first lieutenant to the Veterans' Administration for the receipt of retired pay under the Act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 557; 10 U.S.C. 2687).

(b) Upon such determination, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Archie L. Dickson, Junior, after deducting any disability compensation he has received from the Veterans' Administration, retired pay in such amount upon the conditions which would have been applicable if such certification had been made pursuant to the Act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 557; 10 U.S.C. 3687).

(c) From the date of enactment of this Act it shall be held and considered that Archie L. Dickson, Junior, has been retired for physical disability and the Secretary of the Air Force is directed to pay him retired pay accordingly.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3: After the word "That" insert "in accordance with the findings of fact of the United States Court of Claims in the case of Archie L. Dickson, Jr. v. The United States, Congressional No. 4-60, decided November 7, 1962."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY G. EASTLAKE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1518) for the relief of Mary G. Eastlake.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the service of Mary G. Eastlake, Nurse Director (retired), Public Health Service, performed while in the employ of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, before July 1, 1955, shall be deemed to be active service in the Public Health Service for the purpose of computing her retired pay from the Service as of the date of her retirement (December 1, 1962): Provided, That the increase in retired pay authorized by this Act shall not exceed the amount which would be payable as a Civil Service retirement annuity based on such service.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALESSANDRO A. R. CACACE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1488) for the relief of Alessandro A. R. Cacace.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of sections 101(a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Alessandro A. R. Cacace shall be held and considered to be the minor natural-born alien child of Mr. Hilton D. Hall, a United States citizen.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAUL JAMES BRANAN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5306) for the relief of Paul James Branan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of sections 101(a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Paul James Branan, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Thomas D. Branan, citizens of the United States: Provided, That the natural parents of the said Paul James Branan shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Paul James Branan may be classified as an eligible orphan within the meaning of section 101(b) (1) (F) of the Act, upon approval of a petition filed in his behalf by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Branan, citizens of the United States, pursuant to section 205(b) of the Act, subject to all the conditions in that section relating to eligible orphans."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTERINA RICUPERO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3264) for the relief of Esterina Ricupero.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provision of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act, Esterina Ricupero may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent

residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act: Provided, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said Act.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 3, strike out "section 212 (a)" and substitute in lieu thereof "section 212(a) (1)".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 34]

Adair	Dowdy	Mailliard
Ashbrook	Edmondson	Martin, Mass.
Ashmore	Finnegan	Meador
Bass	Flynt	Miller, N.Y.
Battin	Forrester	Montoya
Bennett, Mich.	Goodell	Moss
Berry	Gray	O'Brien, Ill.
Blatnik	Green, Oreg.	O'Konski
Bolton	Griffin	Plicher
Frances P.	Gubser	Powell
Broomfield	Halleck	Price
Brown, Calif.	Hanna	Rains
Brown, Ohio	Harvey, Ind.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bruce	Hawkins	Riehlman
Buckley	Hoffman	Roberts, Tex.
Burkhalter	Hollifield	Roosevelt
Burleson	Hosmer	Rostenkowski
Burton	Hull	Roybal
Casey	Hutchinson	St. Onge
Cederberg	Jones, Ala.	Short
Celler	Kastenmeier	Smith, Calif.
Chamberlain	Kee	Thomson, Wis.
Collier	Kelly	Tuck
Colmer	Kluczynski	Tupper
Corman	Latta	Udall
Cramer	Leggett	Wickersham
Davis, Tenn.	Lesinski	Widnall
Dawson	Lindsay	Willson, Bob
Diggs	Lloyd	Younger
Dorn	Macdonald	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 340 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS ON FEBRUARY 21

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to a special order agreed to on February 17, 1964, the Chair designates the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. MATSUNAGA] to read Washington's Farewell Address immediately following the reading of the Journal on February 21, 1964.

SUSPENDING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 315, COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934, DURING CAMPAIGN OF 1964

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 247) to suspend for the 1964 campaign the equal opportunity requirements of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 for legally qualified candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, disagree to the Senate amendments and request a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the meaning of the resolution?

Mr. HARRIS. This resolution was passed by the House some time ago suspending the requirements of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 for this presidential year. The Senate passed the resolution making some changes and we are asking to go to conference on the differences between the House and the Senate.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HARRIS, ROGERS of Texas, MOSS, ROSTENKOWSKI, KORNEGAY, HULL, BENNETT of Michigan, YOUNGER, CUNNINGHAM, BROYHILL of North Carolina.

ACTION AGAINST CASTRO'S SUPPLIES

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is a good sign for those who believe in getting rid of Castro in this hemisphere that the Department of State has just advised that any aid given to the United Kingdom, France, Yugoslavia, Spain, and Morocco will be terminated under the provisions of the Farnsworth-Rogers amendment, section 620(a) (3) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

This legislation provides that with certain exceptions no funds available under the act shall be used to furnish assistance to any country that has not taken appropriate steps by February 14 to prevent its ships and aircraft from carrying any equipment, materials, or commodities to and from Cuba.

That the intent of Congress in respect to these countries that they should receive no aid is a first step in showing that

we do mean business about isolating and getting rid of Castro. A second step should be to close our ports to ships of any nation which allows any of its ships to trade with Cuba. Thirdly, we need increased activity by the Organization of American States, with full U.S. backing, to take the necessary steps to isolate Cuba to eliminate communism's Castro.

I want to commend Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Mann, for firming up this Government's position against Castro's suppliers.

DUAL COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution, House Resolution 624, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7381) to simplify, modernize, and consolidate the laws relating to the employment of civilians in more than one position and the laws concerning the civilian employment of retired members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service now in the bill and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the five-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. YOUNG] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] and pending that I yield myself such time as I shall require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 624 provides for consideration of H.R. 7381, a bill to simplify, modernize, and consolidate the laws relating to the employment of civilians in more than one position and the laws concerning the civilian employment of retired members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes. The resolution provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate, making it in order to consider the substitute amendment now in the bill as an original bill.

The general purposes of H.R. 7381 are to aid the Federal Government in obtaining the best qualified people available for hard-to-fill civilian positions; to provide reasonably uniform and fair treatment for retired military personnel with re-

spect to their employment in Federal civilian positions; to provide appropriate safeguards so that Federal civilian employment of retired military personnel will not grant such personnel unfair advantage over civilian employees or unduly hamper career opportunities for civilian employees; and to consolidate and simplify the present numerous and confusing statutes on dual compensation and dual employment in the Federal Government.

This legislation is the outcome of more than 8 years of intensive studies and discussion within the executive branch, appropriate committees of the Congress, and representatives of employee, veterans, and retired military personnel organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 624.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of H.R. 7381 and, as my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. YOUNG] said, this is to simplify, modernize, and consolidate the laws relating to the employment of civilians in more than one position and the laws concerning the civilian employment of retired members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I think it can be safely said this is very necessary and corrective legislation.

The general purposes of this legislation are to aid the Federal Government in obtaining the best qualified people available to fill civilian positions; to provide reasonably uniform and fair treatment for retired military personnel with respect to their employment in Federal civilian positions; to provide appropriate safeguards so that Federal civilian employment of retired military personnel will not grant such personnel unfair advantage over civilian employees or unduly hamper career opportunities for civilian employees; and to consolidate and simplify the present numerous and confusing statutes on dual compensation and dual employment in the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, there are far too many laws. There has been a proliferation in this field. This is quite natural, because we go back to the original statute, which was written in 1894, and that is a long way back.

When this particular law was passed, \$2,500 was a fairly considerable sum of money. Members of Congress then received \$5,000 a year. This is a thing to be contemplated and digested. Assistant Secretaries of Cabinet departments were generally paid between \$3,500 and \$4,500 a year. Chief clerks of departments and chiefs of major divisions, most of whom would be in the higher grades of the Classification Act today, were paid \$2,500 a year.

A retired major with 30 years of service in 1894 would have been retired at slightly over \$2,500 a year, and, of course, a major in 1894 held a higher relative military rank than a major of today.

For these reasons, if for no others, this whole statute had to be gone over with care and revamped. H.R. 7381 does something that is long overdue. It

passed the Rules Committee unanimously. I believe there was very slight objection to it in the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, page 2 of the rule refers to the recommended committee amendment which may be considered as an original bill. I think this serves to point out that this whole problem was to a degree compromised in our committee. It was the result of many months of hard work; in fact, many years of consideration. We had several days of public hearings. I think it is a correct statement to make that this bill reflects areas that are somewhat complicated and confusing. Yet we hope that we will be able to simplify it sufficiently to where the measure will not be controversial, because I believe that this is highly important legislation. I think that we must act on this matter and solve this problem right now.

In an effort to arrive at this compromise, as found in this bill, after holding several days of hearings and after discussing the matter in executive session, we formed a subcommittee, an ad hoc group, to go back and meet with representatives of the executive branch to iron out some of the minor technical details and arrive at some solution that would be acceptable to everyone. This measure, regardless of how complicated and confusing it was, was approved by the committee by an overwhelming vote.

As pointed out by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. YOUNG] and the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE], the main purpose, the main objective of this legislation is to recodify many archaic statutes now on the lawbooks. There are approximately 40 acts of Congress involved with this same subject, and approximately 200 separate rulings of the Comptroller General. This is really a ridiculous situation as it exists right now. We do not know what the law is actually on this particular subject. The first law goes back to 1894. Obviously that should be revised and brought up to date. We had another act in 1916 and one in 1932. As I have said, there have been approximately 37 others. So it stands to reason that the time has come for us to rewrite this complicated group of laws so that the people downtown will know what the intentions of Congress are.

There are two other situations that need immediate correction. This bill points up the confusion that exists in the present situation. We have 475 retired military officers, retired Reserve officers, who have been told that they have been overpaid for the past few years. They are told that they would have to pay as high as \$30,000 apiece as a refund to the Federal Government. That is the ruling of the Comptroller General of the United States. We have introduced legislation to clarify what the Congress originally intended in that respect.

Mr. Speaker, the Comptroller General was holding up the enforcement of his ruling until the end of the next session. Now, that we are going to act on the measure at this session, he has given these people additional time by holding

up the enforcement of his ruling until April 30 in order to give the Congress an opportunity to act.

Then, Mr. Speaker, we have a group of around 870 warrant officers who will actually be dismissed. These are temporary or Reserve warrant officers who will actually be taken off the Federal payroll entirely if this corrective, clarifying legislation is not enacted. In fact, some of these warrant officers will be called upon, due to an error in interpreting the law of the past and by virtue of that error, to pay back to the U.S. Government amounts in some instances which range as high as \$50,000 a year.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that we do something now at the earliest possible date to clarify what Congress really intended in passing all of these previous dual compensation laws. Actually, about 90 percent of the retired military people who are on the civilian payroll will not be affected as a result of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the main purpose of the legislation, as has been stated by the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. St. George] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Young], is to streamline and to simplify these various laws which have been passed. We do plan, however, by this proposed legislation, to make it possible for the Federal Government to utilize more of the experienced and well-educated retired Regular officers.

Mr. Speaker, we do correct by this bill some inequities which I think will help to strengthen the law and eliminate some of the abuses which we now have. I refer to the buddy system of hiring and promoting retired military personnel.

Mr. Speaker, by and large, this is a good bill and is a sound bill.

As I said before, it is most essential that we act on it now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman is speaking of retired military personnel. I am a retired Reserve officer. Is the gentleman speaking of Regular officers and Reserve officers when he speaks of military personnel retiring or is he just speaking of the Regulars?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Primarily, the bill will only affect the retired Regular officers, insofar as permitting them to accept civilian Government jobs.

At the present time there are no restrictions on Reserve officers or retired enlisted men from the standpoint of accepting civilian Government positions and receiving their full retirement pay.

This bill makes no change in that respect, other than, let us say, eliminating some of the veterans' preference rights whereby retired Reserve officers with 20 years who can now go in and bump a civilian career employee who had

only 4 years of active duty during war-time, is true at the present time.

Again, the only effect it has on the retired people is to make it a little more difficult for them to come in and obtain a civilian Government job.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will yield further, in your judgment is the bill adequate in its coverage when it only covers one part of the military retired personnel and not the other?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. I should like to point out that the executive branch in originally recommending this legislation did recommend that Reserve officers and enlisted men also be covered by a similar restriction or limitation from the standpoint of receiving retired pay, which we are now providing for the Regular Army retired personnel.

However, 95 percent of the retired people are reservists, and there was a storm of opposition to that approach. There did not appear to be much of an opportunity of getting it approved.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman had started to touch on my next question, and that is this: When you speak of retired military personnel, you seem to be speaking only of officers and not of enlisted men. Does this cover both classes, or only officers?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. The only people who are affected are retired Regular officers. The retired enlisted men are exempt as the result of previous legislation. We merely confirm that approach in this legislation.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. But the gentleman recommends the passage of the bill anyway even though there is not contained in the bill that coverage?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. I say to the gentleman that this is the best compromise we could come up with. Any bill of the far-reaching scope as this one cannot be perfect because there are too many people involved. However, I am proud of the job which the committee did in attacking this very complicated problem.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will yield further, there is another question in my own mind and that is this: There have been various comments by speakers here today with reference to the action of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in handling this legislation. They say that there has been some little opposition. What was the vote on the bill when it came out of the committee?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. I believe the bill as finally compromised was approved by a vote of 12 to 1 with one member voting "present."

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. How many members are on the committee?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Twenty-five members on the committee.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. There were 12 members not voting?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. I cannot answer for those. I say the committee seemed to be in harmony on a very complicated problem.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman does not think there is any discrimination as between classes and groups so that we might be rendering an injustice here by voting these extra rules on an already confusing situation?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. This bill does not create inequities. As a matter of fact, it eliminates some inequities which exist at the present time. This is a step forward. There will remain certain inequities if we consider retired officers and Reserve officers to be treated alike. Some of us feel that there is a distinction. The administration felt they all should be treated alike. They are not being treated alike now, and this bill does not treat them all alike.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7381) to simplify, modernize, and consolidate the laws relating to the employment of civilians in more than one position and the laws concerning the civilian employment of retired members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 7381, with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, the general purpose of H.R. 7381 is to establish, in a single statute, a firm policy with respect to dual compensation and dual employment in Federal civilian positions which will best serve the interests of the Government and the public and which will be fair, workable, and reasonably uniform in its application throughout the Government and among all categories of Federal personnel.

This is truly a committee bill, worked out with the greatest care and diligence by the members of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee in order to implement an official administration proposal submitted by the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Enactment of H.R. 7381 will accomplish these five major objectives.

It will materially facilitate the recruitment and retention of personnel with unusual or unique qualifications for "hard-to-fill" civilian positions.

It will guarantee fair and reasonable uniform treatment for all classes of retired military personnel with respect to their employment in Federal civilian positions.

It will provide appropriate safeguards against any preferential treatment as

between retired military personnel and career civilian employees in respect to Federal civilian employment.

It will protect career advancement opportunities for civilian employees by preventing any unfair preference to retired military personnel.

And it will consolidate and simplify present numerous, confusing, and in many cases conflicting, statutes on dual compensation and dual employment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Members to grant favorable consideration of H.R. 7381 with the amendment recommended by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I regret that when this bill was before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service we were deeply involved in the consideration of the foreign giveaway bill in the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was not possible for me to be able to attend the hearings or the markup of the bill. Therefore, I pose as no expert on this legislation but I do have some definite ideas concerning it.

Mr. Chairman, the stated purpose of H.R. 7381 is to simplify, modernize, and consolidate laws relating to the employment of civilians working for the Federal Government who are also on retired pay from the military services. H.R. 7381 also opens the Government's employment doors, with certain restrictions, to allow nondisabled Regular officers, who are retired, to start a new civilian career.

It is estimated that approximately 450,000 officers and enlisted personnel will have retired from active duty between 1963-70. Of this 450,000, less than 10 percent, or about 42,000, will be nondisabled Regular officers. Nondisabled Regular officers are today restricted from drawing retired pay and holding a full-time Government job. The other 90 percent—disabled Regular officers, Reserve officers, and all enlisted men—may now retire and draw both their retired pay and full pay in Government jobs.

Chairman Macy, of the Civil Service Commission, advanced this legislation as necessary to provide the Government with much needed talent that he says is now being lost through legal restrictions. The statistics, as I have indicated, reveal that only about 10 percent of retired military personnel is restricted in the holding of Government civilian jobs.

If the losing of know-how is so great then we should question military retirement policies and laws. It is most difficult to understand why a 40-year-old, well-trained military electronic expert, representing an investment to the Government of tens of thousands of dollars, should be permitted to retire at the height of his ability. We are supposed to have a pushbutton war concept today, but some of our retirement policies reflect the era of the horse cavalry.

Given as another reason for this proposed legislation is the "buddy system" of employment. Some 3 years ago, the Manpower Utilization Subcommittee made a detailed analysis of the methods by which some military personnel were

retired and immediately hired as career civilian employees.

Time and again our subcommittee found that a job was being especially written to fit a particular military person who was retiring. Time and again we found instances of jobs being held open pending the retirement of a particular friend. In the course of our investigation the term "quickie appointment" was coined by the members and the press. We found instances where jobs were conveniently changed from military to civilian. The serviceman retired one day and came back the next to the same desk as a civilian. Incidentally, the Government found itself paying considerably more for the same work.

Recent examples of the buddy system in operation in the military departments:

CASE (A)

A lieutenant colonel, specialized in chemistry, retired as a Reserve officer after 20 years service on December 21, 1963, from an Army activity in Maryland and then during the first week in January 1964, was hired by the Army to work at the Pentagon as a housing officer at grade GS-11. He was not hired from a register since the Civil Service Commission did not have a register for housing officers. The Army claims that they could not find housing officers and they had to resort to the hiring of this chemistry engineer. There must be hundreds of GS-9 career civilians in the Army, with the necessary background, that were ready and available for such a promotion.

CASE (B)

An Air Force major was retired on August 30, 1963, at the Minot Air Force Base and then accepted an assignment as a contracting officer on September 4, 1963, at Ellsworth Air Force Base, S. Dak.

CASE (C)

A lieutenant colonel in the Air Force retired on March 31, 1963, with 24 years service as a Reserve officer and on July 5, 1963, became chief of an operations section at a GS-14 salary at another base in Ohio.

CASE (D)

An Army colonel on special assignment to NASA at Huntsville, Ala., retired from active duty on October 30, 1963, and on November 1, continued the job as a civilian for NASA.

As a result of the efforts of the subcommittee, the Defense Department issued what is known as the Gilpatric memo which supposedly put the brakes on "quickie appointments." The Gilpatric memo, still in effect, says that a person retiring from a particular activity cannot be appointed to a civilian job in that activity within 6 months. The trouble lies in the fact that the "buddy system" crosses geographic lines as well as service lines. Within the last few months the subcommittee has learned of many instances wherein servicemen retired at one activity and within a few weeks or days went to work as a civilian at another activity.

H.R. 7381 is designed to prohibit this practice and the "buddy system" within the Defense Department, but unless there is an extensive cooling off period

throughout the entire Government—between the time a serviceman retires and he enters upon a civilian job in Government—the abuses that exist are not likely to be eliminated.

Veterans preference has often been raised by career civilians as a sore spot resulting from the hiring of retired military personnel. Under existing legislation a retired military man, with, for example, 20 years of service, can go to work for the Government as a civilian and at the end of 2 years will have 22 years of Government service which becomes invaluable in the case of a reduction in force. The subcommittee has found instances of veterans of World War II, with some 4 years of war service and 15 years of career civilian service in the Government, being bumped by a retired serviceman who actually has less than 4 years of career civilian service but 20 years as a professional in the military service. To the credit of the proposed bill, it would eliminate all military credits except those gained in time of war. I understand that the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other service organizations support this provision.

Again it is claimed that this legislation is necessary to correct what is described as unfairness and confusion arising from a situation involving 475 retired Reserve officers and an unknown number of warrant officers who have been found by the Comptroller General to have received illegal dual compensation as employees of the Federal Government.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Paul, testifying before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee last July, stated that the liability of some of these officers would be as much as \$30,000 each.

Comptroller General Campbell has withheld action to force collection for these illegal collections pending action on dual compensation by Congress. Subsections (g) and (h) of section 202 of this bill would provide relief for these officers.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is sadly defective in many respects. No reduction in retirement pay is provided for enlisted men and Reserve officers who are given civilian employment in Government. It does reduce the retirement of a Regular officer to \$2,000, plus one-half the remainder.

The question is: "Why continue to discriminate between Regular and Reserve officers?" One of the original purposes was to eliminate discrimination between these categories of service personnel but the bill continues to discriminate.

But the worst defect is that no ceiling is imposed upon approximately 90 percent of these retirees. Look at the ceilings imposed upon those who are trying to live under social security at an average of \$76.81 per month, with a limitation of \$1,200 a year upon earnings. If a beneficiary of social security earns between \$1,200 and \$1,700 a year there is a deduction of \$250, and if the earning is more than \$1,700 a year there is a dollar for dollar deduction. And what of the limitation upon the widow of a war veteran?

Congress wisely set up a retirement system for military personnel to which the servicemen makes no contribution whatever. The costs of that retirement system are now approximately \$1.4 billion a year and steadily increasing. Who will pay the bills if civilians are to be denied employment in favor of dual compensation for retired members of the military?

I have no desire to work a hardship upon any retired military personnel but I predict the day will come when Congress will be called upon to take drastic action in this regard. This bill falls far short of meeting the situation that exists. It should be recommitted to the committee for further study and the preparation of a bill that will at least eliminate the abuses that exist rather than condone them as this legislation does.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to my distinguished colleague from North Carolina [Mr. HENDERSON].

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, there has been no disagreement that existing laws controlling civilian employment of retired military personnel and the laws controlling dual employment of civilians are obsolete, unfair, confusing, and difficult to administer. The record is full of cases of inadvertent hardship and injustice resulting solely from the erroneous interpretation of the laws.

The unfairness is readily apparent because of the fact that there are now so many statutory and judicial exceptions to the dual employment prohibition of the act of July 31, 1894, that the prohibition now applies only to one category of retired military personnel—retired Regular officers. The prohibition no longer applies to enlisted men or to Reserve officers as it did when the law was enacted in 1894.

In the case of those retired military personnel who may be employed, some are subject to the \$10,000 limitation on the receipt of combined civilian salary and retired pay imposed by section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932. Others can be employed and receive their full civilian pay and their full retired pay. This confusion arises by reason of the 40 or more statutory exceptions and amendments that have been enacted to the basic 1894 and 1932 acts.

As a further complication, it quite frequently is difficult to determine which military category a particular individual is in, thus leading to another Comptroller General decision. Each year numerous private bills are introduced to relieve employees of overpayments of military retired pay or civilian salary resulting from these understandable errors in interpretation and the dozens of judicial and Comptroller General decisions. There have been so many reversals of the decisions that no one is quite sure which decision represents the current interpretation of the law.

The obsolete nature of the dual employment and dual compensation laws is shown by the fact that one law enacted in 1894 was intended originally as a limitation on the combined pension and salary. It now serves to bar absolutely retired Regular officers from nearly all Government employment.

Mr. Chairman, the principal purpose of the reported bill is to consolidate and to simplify the present numerous and confusing statutes in dual compensation and dual employment in the Federal Government.

If I may, I would like to summarize the major features of H.R. 7381, as reported with a proposed amendment. The reported bill will repeal all of the confusing provisions on dual compensation and dual employment. The new provisions will provide two limitations on the receipt of dual compensation.

The first will be found in section 201 of the bill, which prescribes a limitation on the amount of retired pay that an officer of a Regular component of the uniformed services may receive while he is employed as a civilian employee.

The second will be found in section 301 and will limit civilian employees to compensation equivalent to compensation of one full-time job or, in the case of part-time civilian employees, to compensation for a combination of part-time positions equaling the compensation of one full-time position.

We provide relief in subsection (g) and (h) of section 201 for the 475 retired Reserve officers and at least 870 warrant officers who have received overpayments because of the erroneous application of these confusing statutes. A full explanation of these cases is contained in the hearings, starting at the bottom of page 78.

Appropriate safeguards are established under sections 204 and 205 to assure that consideration of retired military personnel for civilian positions is accomplished on an equitable competitive basis and to require a strict compliance in spirit and in procedure with the fundamental merit system principle of open job competition. These sections are intended to do away with the so-called "buddy" system under which a position is created or held open at a military installation for a buddy about to retire from the military service. This undesirable practice has been recognized by officials of the Department of Defense and procedures to safeguard the merit system were set forth in memorandums issued by the Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric. Section 204 includes provisions embodying the essence of the Gilpatric policy.

Section 202 of the reported bill provides a more equitable method for the career civilian employee to compete with the military retiree who holds a civilian position whenever an agency is forced to undergo a reduction in force. Under existing law, the military retiree generally has two advantages. He is entitled to top priority if he has veterans' preference and is entitled to count his military service for length of service retention points in connection with the reduction in force.

Under section 202, the military retiree will be placed in a top category position on the basis of his veterans' preference only if his retirement is based on certain types of disability, or if his military service does not include 20 or more years of full-time active service. There are included, of course, adequate savings pro-

visions for those military retirees who are now employed in civilian positions.

The military retiree will be entitled to credit his military service for reduction-in-force purposes only for the length of time in active service during any war or in any campaign or expedition. If he has retired for certain types of disability, he will be authorized to count all of his military service. Here again, we also included adequate savings provisions for those who are now employed in a civilian position.

Section 203 contains one additional feature which will provide a more equitable method for military retirees who are employed in civilian positions to count their military service for leave accrual purposes. Here again, they will be permitted to count only military service performed in the Armed Forces during any war or in any campaign or, in the case of retirement for certain types of disability, they may count all of their military service. This benefit also has an appropriate savings clause. Under existing law all military service is counted.

Mr. Chairman, we recognize that these provisions still are not acceptable to everyone. The reported bill is a compromise. I believe it embodies the best of the recommendations and is the most fair and workable approach which most nearly meets the needs of the public interest and the interest of the veterans, the military retirees, and the career civilian employees.

H.R. 7381 was initiated on the basis of an official recommendation of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, following more than 8 years of intensive study and discussion within the executive branch, appropriate committees of the Congress, and the various organizations of civilian employees, veterans, and retired military personnel.

The Civil Service Commission recommended that military retirees, whether officers or enlisted men, Regular or Reserve, be treated uniformly in establishing eligibility for Federal civilian employment and in applying the compensation limitations.

The reported bill adopts this recommendation in part by repealing the 1894 statutory provision and the various amendments which together prohibited uniform treatment in eligibility for employment, so that hereafter there will be uniformity in eligibility for employment.

The committee did not agree with the recommendation of the administration to subject enlisted men and reservists who with few exceptions now are not subject to any dual compensation limitation, to a requirement for reduction in retirement pay when employed in a civilian position.

As I have stated, section 201 of the amendment requires a reduction in retirement pay only for Regular officers who for the first time will be able to compete for Federal civilian employment.

The committee rejected as unwarranted, at the present time, the Civil Service Commission recommendation to limit the veterans' preference status granted by section 2 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, or to change the

method of crediting military service for civil service retirement purposes.

Sections 202 and 203 of the reported bill adopt the Commission recommendation, in a modified form, to restrict the use of veterans' preference and the counting of military service for reduction in force purposes, and the counting of military service for annual leave purposes.

Another major objective of this legislation is to provide a means to aid the Federal Government in obtaining the best qualified people available for hard-to-fill positions. The bill provides reasonably uniform and fair treatment for retired military personnel attempting to obtain employment in Federal civilian positions. It provides, in sections 204 and 205, appropriate safeguards so that Federal civilian employment of retired military personnel will not place the military retirees in an unfair advantage over career civilian employees or unduly hamper career opportunities for civilian employees.

Mr. Chairman, another reason the existing laws governing dual employment and dual compensation are harmful is that in prohibiting the employment of retired Regular officers, they deprive the Government of the services of certain highly trained retired military personnel whose technical skills, often acquired at Government expense, are in short supply and are needed in Federal agencies.

During our hearings we were advised that some 22 critically skilled categories are listed as hard-to-fill categories by the Department of Defense. The number of civilian employees in those categories is approximately 24,000. As of December 31, 1962, there were 1,055 vacancies in these hard-to-fill categories in the Department of Defense. It is estimated that unless there is a change in the present law to permit the utilization of retired officers of a Regular component, there will be approximately 4,000 to 6,000 Regular officers in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1970 who will be precluded from competing for Federal civilian employment. A considerable number of these officers have worked on programs and projects requiring skills and knowledge while on active duty that qualify them for the hard-to-fill positions. A complete discussion of this problem and a listing of the categories may be found on page 80 and page 90 of the hearings. An almost identical situation exists in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which is described starting on page 125 of the hearings. The reported bill will permit the Government to utilize the needed skills of this group of military retirees.

Mr. Chairman, as I have indicated, the reported bill is a compromise. I believe it represents a good compromise, reasonable and fair to all as compared with the difficult and confusing state of the existing law. The situation needs to be corrected now.

I urge your favorable consideration of the reported bill.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN].

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, at the time this bill was reported out of the

committee I voted to report it out but I did so with a minimum of enthusiasm. At the same time, I stated that I reserved the right to oppose the bill on the floor if after further study it seemed to me that was justified.

I have two major observations to make about the bill. I do have definitely mixed feelings about it. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. HENDERSON], has done a prodigious amount of work. I do not discount the job that has been done. I do think there are some important things in the bill that should be accomplished, that are desirable and needed.

My main objection, and the reason I shall support a motion to recommit, and the reason why I am going to be completely unenthusiastic if I do vote for the bill in the event the recommittal motion fails, goes to two points. In the first place, this bill does not cut the Gordian knot of the real problem of dual compensation. I am advised by the committee staff a survey shows there is no government other than the United States that provides for this sort of a situation, in which retirees drawing retirement pay from the Government can secure employment in the Government and draw full compensation simultaneously with the drawing of retirement pay.

I also understand a survey provides no evidence that this practice is carried out by private enterprise and industry in this country. With the kind of national debt we have, with the kind of deficit we are having, and with the kind of taxes the people will still have to pay, even if the \$11 billion tax reduction bill passes, I know there are a great many American people who just do not see any sense, equity, or justice whatever in the ability of retirees of the military—and I am for the military—drawing full or a substantial portion of their retirement pay, then receiving full compensation on the job.

This particular problem has not been met. In fact, it is aggravated in the sense if we permit the \$2,000 maximum income of a retiree and superimpose upon that the pay for Federal employment, we are liberalizing that so far as the retired Regular Army officers are concerned. This bill, of course, does nothing at all about the Reserve retired officers. The lid is off there. So, at best it is a liberalization and at its worst it is no effort at all to cut the Gordian knot.

On the other side of the picture this bill is rank in its discrimination. I recall a week before last and last week there were a great many tears shed and a great deal of blood shed on the floor over the evils of discrimination. Here, you have built-in discrimination within the military because you have one set of rules with regard to the retired Regular Army officers with a \$2,000 limitation on retirement pay, if they are employed by the Government subsequent to retirement. You have no such restriction whatever on the retired Reserve officers who are employed. That is only a small part of the story of rank and inexcusable discrimination.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] pointed out the discrimination

as between this procedure and that applied to very low retirement income of beneficiaries of the social security system.

I want to point out a further area of discrimination. I refer to the career civil service employee retiree. If he returns to work for the Federal Government after retirement his pay for this job is reduced by the amount of the pension. For example, a man retires from the Federal Government with a retired amount of \$6,000. He then takes a job as a consultant for \$13,000 a year. The \$6,000 retirement is deducted from the \$13,000, and he is paid in salary only the difference of \$7,000. There is a major area of discrimination which this bill not only does not correct but in certain respects aggravates.

On this basis and because of these considerations I shall vote for recommitment and quite possibly against final passage.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, there was an amendment adopted to this bill by our committee 10 to 5. A short time thereafter Mr. Macy appeared before the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and said about the amendment that he would rather see no bill at all than to see the bill with the amendment.

What does this amendment do? According to the committee report on page 11, referring to sections 204 and 205, this is what the amendment does:

These sections are intended to do away with the so-called buddy system under which a position is created or held open at a military installation for a buddy about to retire from the military service.

That is in the report. Then the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the Honorable John Macy, says to the committee in the Senate that he had rather see no bill at all than see the bill with that amendment in it.

The amendment also states that 30 days' notice shall be given when a job is open and that an assembled examination, including written tests, oral interviews, and security investigation, where practicable, should be given.

I say again the Members of this body should be mighty cautious about the Civil Service Commission's taking a position against an amendment providing that there should be no buddy system in filling these jobs which become vacant.

I include a copy of a bill at this point which I introduced December 10, 1963. It is similar to the amendment to which I refer.

H.R. 9407

A bill to establish certain requirements with respect to notice and examinations in connection with appointments to positions in the competitive civil service

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person shall not be appointed to any civilian office in the competitive civil service unless (1) the United States Civil Service Commission shall have given prior public notice of the fact that a vacancy exists in such office

and of the fact that an assembled examination (including written tests, oral interviews, and security investigation), where practicable, or a combination of an assembled or nonassembled examination, where practicable, open to all persons, is to be given at a specific time and place, but not before the thirtieth day after the date such notice is first given, and (2) such office is filled only from among those qualified persons who successfully complete such examination.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, there is only one part of this bill that actually liberalizes the present dual compensation situation. We propose to repeal the 1894 act.

The 1894 act imposed a limitation of \$2,500, which at that time was a rather liberal one. In fact, only those military retirees who retired with the rank of major and above were subject to the limitation at that time. Members of Congress then were receiving \$3,500 a year and Cabinet members \$4,000. In today's labor market the limitation is unrealistic. We are told that the Government is suffering. We are losing the experience, the skill, and power of the retired regular officer.

That is the reason we are permitting the retired regular officer to be employed. We are merely saying, he will receive his first \$2,000 of retired pay and one-half of his retired pay in excess of that amount.

There are many ways in which we are strengthening existing law. These limitations have been pointed out by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross]. We are strengthening the veterans' preference situation for the veteran who fought for his country for a short period in wartime who is not receiving retired pay by protecting him from being bumped by another veteran who has served 20 years in the military and who is retired on full retirement pay. That is what can be done now. A retired Reserve officer or retired enlisted man under existing law can come to work for the Federal Government without any restrictions whatsoever and receive full-time pay and bump a civilian employee in a reduction in force. We are improving that situation. If the retired military person has 20 years of service and is receiving retirement pay, he cannot use his military service to bump the civilian employee. That is an improvement. We also are preventing the retired military person with more than 20 years of service from counting that service toward accumulated leave. That certainly is an improvement.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to highlight just two of the many reasons why I am urging favorable consideration of H.R. 7381.

First, H.R. 7381, as proposed to be amended by our committee, will place into one simple and easily understood law all dual compensation restrictions and thus will overcome the many administrative problems and hardships which have been brought upon our employees as a result of the existing legislative confusion. This accomplishment by itself is ample justification for your favorable

consideration of this legislation here today. We found little, if any, objection to this part of the proposal.

Everyone seems to agree that the existing laws governing civilian employment of retired military personnel and the existing laws governing dual employment of civilians are unfair, complex, and confusing to administer. The difficulty lies in finding a solution which is acceptable. Also, it is well recognized that the existing laws are continually causing inadvertent hardship and injustice.

The three major statutory limitations are contained in section 2 of the Dual Office Holding Act of July 31, 1894, section 6 of the act of May 10, 1916, relating to the prohibition against receiving compensation for more than one civilian position and section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932, prescribing a combined \$10,000 limitation on the receipt of retired pay and civilian compensation.

These three laws were fairly simple and affected relatively few people at the time of enactment. However, the amendments now make the restrictions so complicated as to confuse even lawyers in the Federal Government whose duty it is to administer them.

The General Accounting Office representatives testified before our committee that there was no single category of cases relating to officers and employees of the Federal Government that has been the subject of so many frequently recurring questions as has the disposition of cases under these laws. It was pointed out that few general statutory restrictions have been the subject of so many exemptions by statutory and judicial interpretation.

The Department of Defense witnesses confirmed this condition and stated that while the basic statutory restrictions contained in the original acts were not difficult to administer, the exemptions granted by statute, judicial interpretations, and decisions of the Comptroller General have created a situation which now is most confusing, complex, and almost impossible to administer.

This situation has resulted in many of our retired military personnel accepting Federal employment in good faith and with approval of the employing agencies, only to find at some later date that they were unemployable in the first place or, if employable, were subject to the compensation limitations. I need only cite two recent situations, each of which will be corrected by the provisions of this bill, to highlight the confusion surrounding the application of these laws to our retired military personnel.

This brings me to the second point I wish to discuss. It long had been held that Reserve officers were not subject to the dual compensation restrictions of the act of June 30, 1932. However, on July 9, 1962, the Comptroller General held that Reserve officers of the Army or the Air Force who were serving on active duty in temporary grades at which they were appointed under section 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 equal to or higher than their Reserve grades at the time of retirement for physical disability may not be considered as having been retired under laws relating to Reserve of-

ficers, which would exempt them from the dual compensation restrictions.

It has been determined that there are approximately 475 Reserve officers who are affected by this decision, and nearly 225 had a combined retired pay and civilian income in excess of \$10,000. Consequently, since October 1, 1962, the retired pay of these officers has been reduced to the \$10,000 limitation.

The Comptroller General has ruled that retroactive collection action may be postponed until April 30, 1964. However, if legislation is not enacted and the collection becomes necessary, the liability to the Government by some of these officers will be over \$30,000. Section 201(g) of the reported bill will correct this situation as of the date they were first employed after retirement.

The other group of officers are retired temporary warrant officers of the Army and the Air Force. These officers, also, were considered as not being subject to the 1894 Dual Office Holding Act. It has now been held that certain temporary warrant officers are subject to the limitations in the same manner as Regular warrant officers.

The Department of Defense has identified 872 temporary warrant officers whose employment will have to be terminated unless relief legislation is enacted. Some of these warrant officers have been employed since 1956, with overpayments totaling in some cases as much as \$50,000. Section 201(h) of the reported bill will overcome this difficulty.

I believe the time is long since past for eliminating the legislative and judicial monstrosity that has grown up around the dual compensation and dual employment laws.

Mr. Chairman, as I have stated, there is no objection concerning the consolidation of the existing laws or for granting relief to the Reserve officers and the warrant officers. There was much objection, however, to the recommendations of the administration on the proposal to apply the reduction in retirement pay to all groups of military retirees, whether Regular or Reserve, or whether officers or enlisted men, including those groups which are not now subject to any employment restriction or compensation limitation. Also, there was tremendous objection to the proposal to exclude military retirees from veterans' preference benefits or to prohibit them from counting military service as a civilian employee for purposes of reduction in force, civil service retirement, or annual leave accumulation.

It became apparent to me that enactment of this very desirable legislation would be jeopardized unless these proposals were modified. I was pleased to join my colleagues on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee in arriving at the compromise embodied in H.R. 7381, as reported by our committee. These compromise provisions have been explained by my colleagues. I believe they are in the best interests of the agencies which need the vital services of our experienced military retirees, as well as in the best interests of the civilian employees who have a right not to have their civilian careers jeopardized by recently employed military retirees. I am

convinced that the compromise is in the best interests of the military retirees who will be able to expect fair treatment in their attempts to obtain civilian employment.

This is very important legislation, Mr. Chairman, and as I said earlier during the debate on the rule, we have worked hard trying to come up with a compromise solution. I know the legislation tends to be confusing. But there are a few simple things that need to be done. We have had pointed out to us repeatedly here the situation with reference to all these confusing and complicated laws that the administration itself, the executive branch, finds extremely difficult to interpret. It shows poor house-keeping on the part of the Congress for us not to face up to the task to do something to simplify these laws and say what we mean and that is primarily what we are attempting to do in this legislation that we are considering today.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the reported bill is desirable legislation. It will afford the Government the opportunity to avail itself of the shortage category skills of retired regular officers which now is not available to the Government. I believe the legislative proposal contains adequate safeguards so that the careers of our civilian employees will not be jeopardized unnecessarily by the employment of military retirees.

While the proposal will eliminate some of the benefits now enjoyed by military retirees under the Veterans' Preference Act in connection with reductions in force, I feel that the compromise on this point is the best solution we could reach at the present time and still offer the protection that is necessary to the career employees.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Congress, I thank my colleague from Louisiana for yielding to me. I have just a very few brief remarks.

If this legislation is passed, it will extend to the military something that no other group in America has. For instance, let us say a man retired from the General Motors Corp. and then goes back to work. He has to give up his retirement. That is accepted in every industry in the land. A retired civil service employee anywhere in the Government, when he is called back into his particular category, gives up his retirement. To show you that this bill is an inequity in itself, a Reserve officer working side by side with a Regular officer is in this position: the Reserve officer is not restricted whatsoever in what he might draw, but the Regular officer is. That is one reason why this bill should be re-committed. We should make it so that men working side by side will be treated equally. This penalizes the regular civil service employee. We are making class legislation if we pass this bill today. I do not believe that Congress wants to do that, because as one distinguished gen-

tleman says, this only affects 10 percent. I heard the distinguished gentleman, Mr. Webb, from NASA, say there was one gentleman whose services were desired by NASA who would not come to work for this Federal agency unless he got \$27,000 a year. NASA could only pay \$19,000. This gentleman said, "If I cannot keep my retirement pay at \$7,000 a year, then I cannot work for NASA." Yet Mr. Webb himself and all his assistants do not draw anywhere near that amount of money. Mr. Webb draws \$22,500 as the Administrator, and his assistant \$21,000 and it goes on down the line to the deputy administrator, who draws about \$21,000, and on down.

This bill is discriminatory in every sense of the word. I believe in most of it with the exception of this part dealing with Regular officers. If there is any equity at all, it should be recommended and Regular officers be allowed to draw everything that the Reserve officer does. It is proposed to penalize the Regular officer in not allowing him to do what the Reserve officer does. I do not know the thinking that is involved here. I think this should be re-committed and reconsidered.

You are saying that under social security 75 million may draw only \$1,524—and the average, according to the gentleman from Iowa, is only \$912—and that if they draw \$1,200 more in civilian life they start cutting off their retirement. What kind of legislation is this that Congress proposes to enact? They say that this is part of military pay, but they do not pay one penny toward their retirement. At the same time those under social security do pay, as do their employers. Contributions are deducted from their pay. Contributions are deducted from your pay and mine, as Members of Congress for retirement. Yet the military do not pay one single penny.

How can one say to the disabled veterans and the widows of veterans and the great masses of the working people of this country that we are going to give these privileges to one special segment and nobody else?

This legislation was approved in the first place because of the great evil that existed in 1894. The administration said that we must have some laws to keep the military from bringing in their own buddy system and that we should stop this now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] has expired.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my distinguished colleague from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 7381, a bill which will simplify the dual employment and dual compensation laws.

The present statutes which impose restrictions on the employment of retired members of the uniformed services are confusing, discriminating, and very complex. But even more important, they are undoubtedly denying to the Government the special skills of many persons that are needed in our defense effort.

In addition to consolidating, simplifying, and modernizing the laws concern-

ing the civilian employment of retired members of the military services, this bill also will provide relief to a group of non-Regular warrant officers and to a group of retired Reserve officers who were retired for disability in a temporary grade.

As you know, a recent decision by the Comptroller General held that non-Regular warrant officers who are now and have been employed by the Federal Government, are subject to the 1894 dual employment statute which prohibits their employment by the Federal Government. The result of this decision means that this group of non-Regular warrant officers are faced not only with dismissal from Federal civilian service but are also faced with claims for back pay.

In another 1962 decision, the Comptroller General held that the protection of the 1947 law which made inapplicable the restriction imposed by the Dual Compensation Act of 1932 on the employment of retired Reserve officers, did not apply to that group of retired Reserve officers who were retired for disability which serving in a temporary grade.

I am particularly concerned in securing relief for these two groups who have been adversely affected by the decision of the Comptroller General.

I am pleased that relief in these two instances has been provided in this bill, thus making it necessary to pass special legislation.

I urge the adoption of this bill.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to my distinguished colleague from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the position of my colleagues on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee on this bill. I recognize that it may cause some dislocations. We never pass legislation that does not adversely affect some people. But I would rather get away from the fringes of the problem and look to the substance of what we are doing here today. It is very easy to make a fine speech about some man getting \$30,000 a year, or some man who has certain unique qualifications that are very badly needed, say, by NASA, who can command that kind of money in the market place; and yet we are going to deny NASA the services of that man because of dual compensation.

He does not have to give up his retirement if he goes to work for a contractor who is being paid directly by the Government. When one goes to work for any of the great companies in this country who are supplying the Department of the Air Force and NASA with their products, one can receive \$30,000 a year and still retain his retirement pay.

But, while we are talking of \$30,000, remember there are very few in that category.

Mr. Chairman, we need these men because of the peculiar nature of their work, because one of the only training grounds and the best training ground for the people that we need in the science and astronautics fields are men who have had Department of Defense training.

We paid for that training. Then, for a pittance, we are going to throw it away. We have a hard enough time competing with the Government contractors, the people who are building airplanes and who are building missiles, in obtaining personnel, without putting this added burden on ourselves.

Mr. Chairman, I sympathize with the position taken by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS]. But I, unfortunately, cannot support him. I know the price that we pay, the price we will pay, and if we do not do this, we drive the Government into a fiction of setting up a nonprofit organization into which these men can be hired without respect to their retirement and thus go through another layer, merely to give them the money that is necessary in order to keep them.

So, Mr. Chairman, I say let us be practical in this matter. Let us look at the substance of it. Let us see where the Government is best going to be served, and I am certain if others weigh it as carefully as I have, they will come to the conclusion that this legislation is necessary and will vote for it.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as remains on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, it is true that some of the members of the committee worked very hard on this bill and they deserve credit for that work. However, the trouble is this: As they were stirring up what was pretty good soup, they came along and threw a lot of rotten tomatoes in it.

Mr. Chairman, there are many features of this bill which ought to be passed and which should become law. However, they have put into this bill many features that are bad. So, I am going to make what will be an honest motion to recommit the bill, hoping that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service will take the bill back, will study it, and will change certain features and eliminate others, and then come back here to the floor of the House with something that we can support enthusiastically and unanimously.

Mr. Chairman, one situation that looks awfully bad here is this: It has been announced by the Department of Defense that as a followup of the military pay raise last year and the proposal this year, that in the future positions in the military shall be paid comparable rates to positions in private enterprise.

Mr. Chairman, if we are going to keep military pay comparable with the pay of private industry, how in the world can we defend giving a large part of the pension along with the salary? Let us take, for example, a full colonel. He will secure a little less than \$10,000 a year as a pension after 30 years. If we exempt the first \$2,000 of his retirement pay and if we give him 50 percent of the remainder, this means he would receive \$6,000 a year from his retirement, plus the full compensation for his job.

Now, Mr. Chairman, here is the full effect of it. On the one hand we are raising salaries in order to keep men in

the military. On the other hand we are proposing by this bill to encourage them to retire.

I think we ought to do one or the other. Why should we encourage with a bill of this kind a man to retire after the Government has trained them for 20 years of service, or 25 or 30? We should be trying to keep him in the service, not encouraging him to get out. Here we add more and more to the confusion with regard to retirement.

The widow of a veteran has a certain limitation, social security has another, the Reserve officers have another. Now we are putting in here a new limitation, and perhaps there will be another one that will come in the form of an amendment. That is, to treat civilian employees and workers as regards retirement pay the same as the military. Why not? You will have set this precedent. Why should you as a Member of Congress not be able to quit, get your retirement, and then go to a department downtown and get a job? There is no reason in the world why you should not. Warrent officers have been mentioned. That should have been and could have been brought in here as a special bill.

They talk about NASA. Believe me, the majority of the officers that will be reemployed will not be in NASA. We all remember a situation that we had just across the river here in Arlington. There were a group of retired officers over there teaching younger officers how to behave when they got to France, Germany, or some other foreign country. Every one of them was a retired officer doing their work under a contract with a private group and hired by the military. If it was that necessary, why not recall them to service? If these people at NASA are so important, why encourage them to retire? It just does not make sense.

So, Mr. Chairman, I hope when the time comes we can recommit this bill to the committee in the hope that it may be cleaned up, that it can be ironed out, and the bad portions may be eliminated, and that we may bring some order out of the chaotic conditions that our retirement situation is in.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. HENDERSON].

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one point clear as to the situation we will find ourselves in, when we are presented with the motion to recommit.

As I stated in my earlier statements, this matter has been under study for 8 years by the Civil Service Commission and the committees of Congress. We have had full hearings. Every spokesman has said there are some provisions in this bill they agree with, and that are beneficial.

I want to make it crystal clear if you do not want to enact this legislation the way to do it is to vote for a motion to recommit. There is nothing else that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service can do, in my opinion, in the next 8 years to clean up what everybody admits is a bad situation. If after considering the legislation here and all the arguments that have been made, you are

not convinced it is better legislation than we now have, you should vote for the motion to recommit, but a vote for a motion to recommit, in my opinion, will have the effect of killing the bill.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDERSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. If we do recommit the bill, and as the gentleman knows I am in favor of that, the key to any progress from there on is going to involve some very active cooperation by the Committee on Armed Services in the area of the whole retirement problem and cost.

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes. That was the next point I wanted to make. The objections and arguments against this bill are all arguments that are pointed out in connection with legislation that is in the jurisdiction of other committees. I think very properly we should not get into that in this legislation. This bill ought to be passed. I would join with the gentlemen in many of these points that they have talked about in other legislation, but our committee and the Committee of the Whole today cannot get into that.

I point out to you that we should pass this bill by a majority of the Congress and then do something about the military retirement system.

The gentleman from Virginia, who has been very interested in this legislation, will agree with me a motion to recommit is a motion to kill the legislation.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDERSON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CORBETT. I want to reemphasize the point I made: I am not trying to kill the bill, I want it recommitted so we can correct our mistakes before we make them. The gentleman advises the House that we should pass this bill. If we find there are corrections to be made, the corrections should be made before the bill is passed.

Mr. HENDERSON. We debated this in committee. The gentleman correctly pointed out he voted to bring it out, but now he wants it sent back to the committee. We now get into an argument that cannot be resolved, in my opinion, any better than we have it in this legislation today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired. All time has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the Clerk will now read the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Dual Compensation Act".

TITLE I—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 101. For the purposes of this Act and the amendments made by this Act—

(1) "uniformed services", "armed forces", "Secretary concerned", "officer", "warrant

officer", "grade", "active duty", "active service", and "member" have the definitions given them by section 101 of title 37, United States Code;

(2) "a retired member of any of the uniformed services" means a member or former member of any of the uniformed services who is entitled, under any provision of law, to retired, retirement, or retainer pay on account of his service as such a member;

(3) "civilian office" means a civilian office or position (including a temporary, part-time, or intermittent position), appointive or elective, in the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States (including each corporation owned or controlled by such Government and including nonappropriated fund instrumentalities under the jurisdiction of the armed forces) or in the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

TITLE II—EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED MEMBERS OF UNIFORMED SERVICES

SEC. 201. (a) Except as provided by subsections (b), (c), and (e) of this section, a retired officer of any regular component of the uniformed services shall receive the full salary of any civilian office which he holds, but during a period for which he receives salary, his retired or retirement pay shall be reduced to an annual rate equal to the first \$2,000 of such pay plus one-half of the remainder, if any. In the operation of the formula for reduction of such pay under this subsection, such amount of \$2,000 shall be increased, from time to time, by appropriate percentage, in direct proportion to each increase in such pay effected pursuant to the provisions of section 1401a(b) of title 10, United States Code, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

(b) The reduction in retired or retirement pay required by subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to a retired officer of any regular component of the uniformed services whose retirement was based on disability (1) resulting from injury or disease received in line of duty as a direct result of armed conflict or (2) caused by an instrumentality of war and incurred in line of duty during a period of war (as defined in sections 101 and 301 of title 38, United States Code).

(c) The reduction in retired or retirement pay required by subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to a retired officer of any regular component of the uniformed services employed on a temporary (full-time or part-time) basis, any other part-time basis, or any intermittent basis, for the first thirty-day period for which he receives salary. The exemption from reduction in retired or retirement pay provided by this subsection shall not apply to a period longer than—

(1) the first thirty-day period for which he receives salary under any one appointment from the civilian office in which he is employed, if he is serving under not more than one appointment, and

(2) the first period for which he receives salary under more than one appointment, in any fiscal year, which consists in the aggregate of thirty days, from all civilian offices in which he is employed, if he is serving under more than one appointment in such fiscal year.

(d) For the purposes of subsections (a) and (c) of this section, "period for which he receives salary" means the full calendar period for which he receives salary when employed on a full-time basis but only the days for which he actually receives salary when employed on a part-time or intermittent basis.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the United States Civil Service Commission, subject to the supervision and control of the President, is authorized to prescribe and issue regulations under which exceptions may be made to the restrictions in subsection (a) of this section whenever it is

determined by appropriate authority that such exceptions are warranted on the basis of special or emergency employment needs which otherwise cannot be readily met. The President of the Senate with respect to the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to the United States House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol with respect to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol each is authorized to provide for a means by which exceptions may be made to the restrictions in subsection (a) of this section whenever he determines that such exceptions are warranted on the basis of special or emergency employment needs which otherwise cannot be readily met. The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is authorized to except, at any time, any individual in a scientific, engineering, or administrative position appointed pursuant to clause (A) of section 203(b) (2) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2473(b) (2) (A)), from the restrictions in subsection (a) of this section, whenever the Administrator determines that such exception is warranted on the basis of special or emergency employment needs which otherwise cannot be readily met; but not more than thirty such exceptions may exist at any one time under such authority.

(f) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, a retired officer of any regular component of the uniformed services who was employed in a civilian office on the day immediately preceding the effective date of this subsection—

(1) if, on such immediately preceding day, he was exempt from limitations on compensation, may elect (A) to remain subject to and continue under such exemption or (B) to be subject to applicable limitations and exemptions of subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of this section; or

(2) if, on such immediately preceding day, he was subject to limitations on compensation, may elect (A) to remain subject to and continue under such limitations, or (B) to be subject to applicable limitations and exemptions of subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of this section.

Such election is irrevocable and shall be filed with the department concerned not later than the ninetieth day after the effective date of this subsection. Any such retired officer who does not file such election within the prescribed period shall be held and considered to have elected to remain in the status which he occupies, on such immediately preceding day, with respect to limitations on compensation, or exemptions therefrom, as the case may be. In the event of any appointment, reinstatement, or reemployment of such retired officer which is made after such effective date and follows a break in service of more than thirty days, such retired officer shall be subject to applicable limitations and exemptions of subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of this section.

(g) A member of any of the uniformed services, serving in the Army or Air Force of the United States without component, under an appointment made under section 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, in a temporary grade higher than, or the same as, the reserve commission he then held, who, prior to the effective date prescribed by section 403(a) of this Act, was retired for physical disability in such temporary grade, shall not be considered as subject to the restriction on the concurrent receipt of civilian compensation and retired pay contained in section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a), for any period following such retirement.

(h) A nonregular member of any of the armed forces, who served on active duty in a temporary warrant officer grade and who was retired in that status prior to the effective date prescribed by section 403(a) of this

Act, shall not be considered as subject to the restriction in section 2 of the Act of July 31, 1894, as amended (5 U.S.C. 62), for any period following such retirement.

SEC. 202. Section 12 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended (5 U.S.C. 861), is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" immediately following "Sec. 12.":

(2) by inserting ", subject to subsection (c) of this section," immediately after the word "That" in the first proviso thereof;

(3) by inserting "(subject to subsection (b) of this section)" immediately after "military preference"; and

(4) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, an employee who is a retired member of any of the uniformed services included under section 2 of this Act shall be considered a preference employee for the purposes of subsection (a) of this section only if—

"(1) his retirement was based on disability (A) resulting from injury or disease received in line of duty as a direct result of armed conflict or (B) caused by an instrumentality of war and incurred in the line of duty during a period of war (as defined in sections 101 and 301 of title 38, United States Code); or

"(2) his service does not include twenty or more years of full-time active service (regardless of when performed but not including periods of active duty for training); or

"(3) immediately prior to the effective date of this subsection, he was employed in a civilian office to which this Act applies and, on and after such date, he continues to be employed in any such office without a break in service of more than thirty days.

"(c) In computing length of total service, an employee who is a retired member of any of the uniformed services shall be given credit for—

"(1) the length of time in active service in the armed forces during any war, or in any campaign or expedition (for which a campaign badge has been authorized); or

"(2) if he is included under clause (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (b) of this section, the total length of time in active service in the armed forces."

SEC. 203. The last two sentences of section 203(a) of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 (5 U.S.C. 2062(a)) are amended to read as follows: "Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in determining years of service for the purposes of this subsection, there shall be included all service creditable under the provisions of section 3 of the Civil Service Retirement Act for the purposes of an annuity under such Act and the determination of the period of service rendered may be made upon the basis of an affidavit of the employee. Active military service of a retired member of any of the uniformed services is not creditable in determining years of service for the purpose of this subsection unless—

"(1) his retirement was based on disability (A) resulting from injury or disease received in line of duty as a direct result of armed conflict or (B) caused by an instrumentality of war and incurred in the line of duty during a period of war (as defined in sections 101 and 301 of title 38, United States Code); or

"(2) immediately prior to the effective date of this sentence, he was employed in a civilian office to which this Act applies and, on and after such date, he continued to be employed in any such office without a break in service of more than thirty days; or

"(3) such service was performed in the armed forces during any war, or in any campaign or expedition (for which a campaign badge has been authorized).

In the case of an officer or employee who is not paid on the basis of biweekly pay periods,

the leave provided by this title shall accrue on the same basis as it would accrue if such officer or employee were paid on the basis of biweekly pay periods."

Sec. 204. (a) A retired member of any of the armed forces may be appointed to serve in a civilian office in or under the Department of Defense during the period of one hundred and eighty days immediately following his retirement only if—

(1) the proposed appointment is authorized by the Secretary concerned (or his designee for the purpose), and, if such civilian office is in the competitive civil service, after approval by the United States Civil Service Commission; or

(2) the minimum rates of basic compensation for such civilian office have been increased under authority of section 504 of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962 (5 U.S.C. 1173); or

(3) a state of national emergency exists.

(b) A request by appropriate authority for the authorization, or the authorization and approval, as the case may be, required by subsection (a) (1) of this section shall be accompanied by a statement which shows the actions taken to assure that—

(1) full consideration, in accordance with placement and promotion procedures of the department concerned, was given to eligible career employees; and

(2) when selection is by other than certification from an established civil service register, the vacancy has been publicized to give all interested candidates an opportunity to apply; and

(3) qualification requirements for the position have not been written in a manner designed to give advantage to such retired member; and

(4) the position has not been held open pending the retirement of such retired member.

Sec. 205. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a retired member of any of the uniformed services shall not be appointed to any civilian office in the competitive civil service unless (1) the United States Civil Service Commission shall have given prior public notice of the fact that a vacancy exists in such office and of the fact that an assembled examination (including written tests, oral interviews, and security investigation), where practicable, or a combination of an assembled or nonassembled examination, where practicable, open to all persons, is to be given at a specific time and place, but not before the thirtieth day after the date such notice is first given, and (2) such office is filled only from among those qualified persons who successfully complete such examination. This section shall not affect the authority of the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration contained in section 201(e) of this title.

Sec. 206. The President shall transmit to the Congress on or before January 1, 1966, a comprehensive report of the operations under this title of the departments and agencies in the executive branch.

TITLE III—LIMITATION ON DUAL COMPENSATION FROM MORE THAN ONE CIVILIAN OFFICE

Sec. 301. (a) Except as provided by subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, civilian personnel shall not be entitled to receive basic compensation from more than one civilian office for more than an aggregate of forty hours of work in any one calendar week (Sunday through Saturday).

(b) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c) of this section, the United States Civil Service Commission, subject to the supervision and control of the President, is authorized to prescribe and issue regulations under which exceptions may be made to the restrictions in subsection (a) of this section whenever it is determined by appropriate authority that such exceptions are warranted on the ground that personal services otherwise cannot be readily obtained.

(c) The President of the Senate with respect to the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to the United States House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol with respect to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol each is authorized to provide for a means by which exceptions may be made to the restrictions in subsection (a) of this section whenever he determines that such exceptions are warranted on the ground that personal services otherwise cannot be readily obtained.

(d) Subsection (a) of this section does not apply to—

(1) compensation on a when-actually-employed basis received from more than one consultant or expert position if such compensation is not received for the same hours of the same day;

(2) compensation consisting of fees paid on other than a time basis;

(3) compensation received by teachers of the public schools of the District of Columbia for employment in a civilian office during the summer vacation period;

(4) compensation paid by the Tennessee Valley Authority to employees performing part-time or intermittent work in addition to their normal duties when the Authority deems it to be in the interest of efficiency and economy;

(5) compensation paid by the United States Coast Guard to employees occupying part-time positions of lamp-lighters; and

(6) compensation within the purview of any of the following provisions of law:

(A) section 9 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 384; D.C. Code, sec. 31-631), relating to teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia who also are employed in night schools and vacation schools;

(B) section 6 of the Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1108), as amended by the Act of January 27, 1926 (44 Stat. 2), relating to employees of the Library of Congress (2 U.S.C. 162; 5 U.S.C. 60);

(C) the Act of July 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 467; D.C. Code, sec. 31-631a), relating to custodial employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia;

(D) section 2 of the Act of July 22, 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 400, 74 Stat. 11; 33 U.S.C. 873), relating to extra compensation paid in connection with instrument observation or recording, the observation of tides or currents, or the tending of seismographs or magnetographs;

(E) section 3 of the Act of June 2, 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 286, 74 Stat. 11; 15 U.S.C. 327), relating to extra compensation paid in connection with the taking and transmitting of meteorological observations;

(F) section 10(b) of the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (73 Stat. 217; 5 U.S.C. 2358(b)), relating to the compensation of certain teachers employed in another position in recess periods;

(G) section 102 of chapter 7 of title 2, Canal Zone Code (76A Stat. 15), relating to teachers in the public schools of the Canal Zone who also are employed in night schools or in vacation schools or programs;

(H) section 23(b) of title 13, United States Code, relating to the payment of compensation to employees for the field work of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce; or

(I) subsection (a) or (c) of section 3335 of title 39, United States Code, relating to dual employment and extra duties in the postal field service.

(e) With respect to the compensation of persons serving on the effective date of this section in more than one position under properly authorized appointments, subsection (a) of this section shall not apply for the duration of the appointment or appointments concerned.

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. (a) Section 18 of the Act of December 20, 1944, as added by section 2 of the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 466; D.C. Code, sec. 2-1226), is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "subject to section 201 of the Dual Compensation Act".

(b) The second paragraph of section 2 of the Act of August 11, 1950 (64 Stat. 438; D.C. Code, sec. 6-1202), is amended to read as follows:

"Notwithstanding the limitation of any law, there may be employed in such Office of Civil Defense any person who has been retired from any of the uniformed services of the United States or any office or position in the Federal or District governments, and except as hereinafter provided, while so employed in such Office of Civil Defense any such retired person may receive the compensation authorized for such employment or the retirement compensation or annuity, whichever he may elect, and upon the termination of such employment, he shall be restored to the same status as a retired officer or employee with the same retirement compensation or annuity to which he was entitled before having been employed in such Office of Civil Defense. While any person who has been retired from any of the uniformed services of the United States is so employed in such Office of Civil Defense, he may receive the compensation authorized for such employment and his retired or retirement pay, subject to section 201 of the Dual Compensation Act."

(c) Section 13(b) of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 619; 22 U.S.C. 2512(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a)"; and

(2) by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "subject to section 201 of the Dual Compensation Act".

(d) Section 44 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (75 Stat. 636; 22 U.S.C. 2584) is amended—

(1) by striking out "section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a)"; and

(2) by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "subject to section 201 of the Dual Compensation Act".

(e) Section 626(b) of part III of the Act entitled "An Act to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic development and internal and external security, and for other purposes", approved September 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 451; 22 U.S.C. 2386(b)), is amended—

(1) by striking out "section 212 of Public Law 72-212, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a)"; and

(2) by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "subject to section 201 of the Dual Compensation Act".

(f) Section 28 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 926; 42 U.S.C. 2038) is amended by striking out "Any such officer serving as Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances, including special and incentive pays, or in addition to his retired pay, an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances, including special and incentive pays, or between his retired pay, and the compensation prescribed for the Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Any such active officer serving as Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances, including special and

incentive pays, an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances, including special and incentive pays, and the compensation fixed for such Chairman. Any such retired officer serving as Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee shall receive the compensation fixed for such Chairman and his retired pay, subject to section 201 of the Dual Compensation Act."

(g) Section 204(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 432; 42 U.S.C. 2474(d)) is amended by striking out "The compensation received by any such officer for his service as Chairman of the Liaison Committee shall be equal to the amount (if any) by which the compensation fixed by subsection (a)(1) for such Chairman exceeds his pay and allowances (including special and incentive pays) as an active officer, or his retired pay," and inserting in lieu thereof "Any such active officer serving as Chairman of the Liaison Committee shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances, including special and incentive pays, an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances, including special and incentive pays, and the compensation fixed by subsection (a)(1) for such Chairman. Any such retired officer serving as Chairman of the Liaison Committee shall receive the compensation fixed by subsection (a)(1) for such Chairman and his retired pay, subject to section 201 of the Dual Compensation Act."

(h) Section 3(b)(1) of the Act of August 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 1091; Public Law 85-850), is amended to read as follows:

"(1) One member, who shall serve as Chairman, and who shall be a resident from the area comprising the Savannah, Altamaha, Saint Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Perdido-Escambia River Basins (and intervening areas) embraced within the States referred to in the first section of this Act and who shall not, during the period of his service on the Commission, hold any other position as an officer or employee of the United States, except that a retired military officer or a retired Federal civilian officer or employee may be appointed under this Act without prejudice to his retired status. A retired Federal civilian officer or employee appointed under this Act shall receive compensation as authorized herein in addition to his annuity, but the sum of his annuity and such compensation as may be payable hereunder shall not exceed \$12,000 in any one calendar year. A retired military officer appointed under this Act shall receive compensation as authorized herein and his retired pay, subject to section 201 of the Dual Compensation Act;"

(i) Section 9 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 384; D.C. Code, sec. 31-631), is amended by striking out "That section six of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation Act, approved May tenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by the naval appropriation Act, approved August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen," and inserting in lieu thereof "Section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act".

(j) Section 6 of the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended by the Act of January 27, 1926 (43 Stat. 1108, 44 Stat. 2; 2 U.S.C. 162, 5 U.S.C. 60), is amended by striking out "nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of section 6 of the Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as amended (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 582)," and inserting in lieu thereof "and section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act shall not apply to any additional compensation so paid to such employees."

(k) The Act of July 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 467; D.C. Code, sec. 31-631a), is amended by striking out "That section 6 of the Act entitled

"An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, approved May 10, 1916 (39th Stat. 120), and Acts amendatory thereto," and inserting in lieu thereof "That section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act".

(l) Section 2 of the Act of July 22, 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 400, 74 Stat. 11; 33 U.S.C. 873), is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "and without regard to section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act."

(m) Section 3 of the Act of June 2, 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 286, 74 Stat. 11; 15 U.S.C. 327), is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "without regard to section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act".

(n) Section 10(b) of the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (73 Stat. 217; 5 U.S.C. 2358(b)) is amended by striking out "section 2 of the Act of July 31, 1894 (5 U.S.C. 62), relative to the holding of more than one office, section 6 of the Act of May 10, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 58 and 59), relative to double salaries, and any other law relating to the receipt of more than one salary or the holding of more than one office" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act".

(o) Section 102 of chapter 7 of title 2, Canal Zone Code (76A Stat. 15), is amended by striking out "Section 2 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved July 31, 1894, as amended (28 Stat. 205; 5 U.S.C., sec. 62), and section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 120; 5 U.S.C., sec. 58), do" and inserting in lieu thereof "Section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act does".

(p) Section 23(b) of title 13, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "without regard to section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act".

(q) Subsections (a) and (c) of section 3335 of title 39, United States Code, each are amended by striking out "sections 58, 62, 69, and 70 of title 5" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 69 and 70 of title 5 and section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act".

Sec. 402 (a) The following laws and parts of laws are hereby repealed:

(1) Section 1763 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 58), relating to the receipt of compensation from more than one office.

(2) Section 2074 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 50), prohibiting the holding of more than one office at the same time under title XXVIII of the Revised Statutes.

(3) Section 4395 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act of January 20, 1888 (25 Stat. 1), providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries who shall not hold any other office.

(4) The Act of July 2, 1882 (22 Stat. 176), authorizing additional pay or compensation for Government employees engaged in cataloging Government publications at the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(5) The sentence in the Act of February 25, 1885 (23 Stat. 329), which reads as follows: "And hereafter no consul or consular general shall be entitled to or allowed any part of any salary appropriated for payment of a secretary or second secretary of legation or an interpreter."

(6) Joint Resolution Numbered 3 of February 5, 1889 (25 Stat. 1019), authorizing the President to appoint an officer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey as a delegate to the International Geodetic Association to serve without extra salary or additional compensation.

(7) Section 2 of the Act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended by the Act of May 31, 1924 (43 Stat. 245), by section 6 of the Act of July 30, 1937 (50 Stat. 549), and by the

Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1194), relating to the holding of two offices (5 U.S.C. 62).

(8) The paragraph in the Act of February 20, 1895 (28 Stat. 676), providing for the compensation of members of a commission established to recommend the location of a certain building, which reads as follows:

"The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses."

(9) Section 7 of the Act of June 3, 1896 (29 Stat. 235; 5 U.S.C. 63), relating to the employment of retired officers of the Army and Navy in connection with river and harbor improvements.

(10) Section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. 483), relating to the appointment and compensation of certain officers employed under such Act.

(11) The paragraph of the Act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 931), relating to the pay of retired Army and Navy officers and enlisted men then in the employ of the Isthmian Canal Commission, which reads as follows:

"Authority is hereby granted for the payment of salaries and wages accrued or hereafter earned of retired army and navy officers and enlisted men now in the employment of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in addition to their retired pay, where their compensation under such employment does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum."

(12) The second paragraph under the center heading "THE ISTHMIAN CANAL" with the side heading "National Waterways Commission:" in the Act of August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 130), authorizing the National Waterways Commission to pay not to exceed three officers or employees of the Government without regard to the Act of July 31, 1894, and other laws.

(13) Section 12 of the Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 319; 7 U.S.C. 165), relating to the appointment of members of a Federal Horticultural Board from among employees of the Department of Agriculture.

(14) Section 6 of the Act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 120; 5 U.S.C. 58), as amended by the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 582; 5 U.S.C. 59), relating to double salaries.

(15) Section 8 of the Act of March 21, 1918 (40 Stat. 455-456), authorizing the President to avail himself of the assistance of Government employees in the operation of transportation facilities taken over by the President.

(16) Sections 3 and 4 of the War Finance Corporation Act (40 Stat. 507; 15 U.S.C. 333, 334), authorizing the appointment of Government employees to membership on the Board of Directors of the War Finance Corporation and providing for their compensation.

(17) The last paragraph under the heading "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA" and under the subheading "PUBLIC SCHOOLS" contained in the first section of the Act of July 8, 1918 (40 Stat. 823; D.C. Code, sec. 31-631), relating to the application of section 6 of the Act of May 10, 1916, to employees of the community center department of the public schools of the District of Columbia.

(18) The ninth paragraph under the heading "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA" and under the subheading "PUBLIC SCHOOLS" contained in the first section of the Third Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1920 (41 Stat. 1017; D.C. Code, sec. 31-631), relating to the application of section 6 of the Act of May 10, 1916, to employees of the school garden department of the public schools of the District of Columbia.

(19) That part of the proviso contained in the paragraph under the heading "BUREAU OF THE BUDGET" in the Act of February 17,

1922 (42 Stat. 373; 5 U.S.C. 64), relating to the application of section 2 of the Act of July 31, 1894, to retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard appointed to certain offices in the Bureau of the Budget, which reads as follows: "Provided, That section 2 of the Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, approved July 31, 1894, shall not be construed as having application to retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who may be appointed to the offices created by section 207 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, approved June 10, 1921, within the meaning of precluding payment to such officers of the difference in pay prescribed for such offices and their retired pay."

(20) Section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 406), as amended by section 3 of the Act of July 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 761), by the Act of February 20, 1954 (68 Stat. 18), by section 2 of the Act of August 4, 1955 (69 Stat. 498), by section 2201(11) of the Act of June 17, 1957 (71 Stat. 158), and by section 13(d) of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1264), relating to the limitation on the amount of retired pay received for commissioned officer service when combined with Government civilian salary (5 U.S.C. 59a).

(21) The Act of September 13, 1940 (54 Stat. 885), authorizing Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, to exercise the duties of the Office of Secretary of Commerce.

(22) The Act of March 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 38), authorizing the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives during the Seventy-ninth Congress to employ Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets.

(23) The Act of August 10, 1946 (60 Stat. 978), as amended by the Act of October 29, 1951 (65 Stat. 662), providing authority for the employment of certain retired officers in the Veterans' Administration (formerly contained in 5 U.S.C. 64a), which authority has expired.

(24) The fifth sentence of section 3 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as in effect on June 30, 1947 (47 Stat. 6), and as continued by section 3(a) of such Act, as amended (61 Stat. 203, 62 Stat. 262; 15 U.S.C. 603(a)), relating to employees of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which reads: "Nothing contained in this or in any other Act shall be construed to prevent the appointment and compensation as an employee of the corporation of any officer or employee of the United States in any board, commission, independent establishment, or executive department thereof."

(25) Section 2 of the Act of July 11, 1947 (61 Stat. 311; D.C. Code, sec. 4-183), relating to the position of director of the band in the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia.

(26) Section 3 of the Act of April 21, 1948, as amended (7 U.S.C. 438), relating to the Remount Service in the Department of Agriculture.

(27) That part of section 9 of the Act of June 4, 1948 (62 Stat. 342; D.C. Code, sec. 2-1709), relating to personnel of the Armory Board of the District of Columbia, which reads: "and without regard to any prohibition against double salaries contained in any other law".

(28) Section 5(f) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended (65 Stat. 89, 72 Stat. 337; 50 U.S.C. 403f(f)), authorizing employment of not more than fifteen retired officers who must elect between civilian salary and retired pay.

(29) That part of the second sentence of section 103 of the American-Mexican Treaty Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 847), relating to the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, which reads:

"and who shall be entitled to receive, as compensation for such temporary service, the difference between the rates of pay established therefor and their retired pay during the period or periods of such temporary employment".

(30) That part of section 401(a) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1254; 50 U.S.C. App. 2253(a)), which reads: "and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, except those imposing restrictions upon dual compensation, employ, in a civilian capacity, with the approval of the President, not to exceed twenty-five retired personnel of the armed services on a full- or part-time basis without loss or reduction of or prejudice to their retired status;"

(31) Subparagraph (g) of the third paragraph of the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended by the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 590), and by the Act of August 28, 1957 (71 Stat. 457), relating to the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission (36 U.S.C. 426(g)).

(32) Section 12 of the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 529; D.C. Code, sec. 31-1541), authorizing employment of retired members of the armed services of the United States as teachers of military science and tactics in public high schools of the District of Columbia.

(33) Section 8 of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 628; 36 U.S.C. 748), relating to appointment and pay of certain retired officers by the Civil War Centennial Commission.

(34) Section 203(b)(11) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 431; 42 U.S.C. 2473(b)(11)), authorizing the employment of retired commissioned officers subject only to the limitations in pay set forth in section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a).

(35) Section 626(c) of the Act of September 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 451; 22 U.S.C. 2386(c)), authorizing employment of retired officers under the Act for International Development of 1961 or the International Peace and Security Act of 1961.

(36) Section 201(d) of chapter 7 of title 2, Canal Zone Code (76A Stat. 21), relating to retired members of a regular component of the Armed Forces or the Public Health Service of the United States employed in the Canal Zone Government or the Panama Canal Company.

(37) The matter contained in section 507 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1964 (77 Stat. 264; Public Law 88-149), relating to retired military personnel on duty at the United States Soldiers' Home, which reads: "Provided, That section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (5 U.S.C. 59a), shall not apply to retired military personnel on duty at the United States Soldiers' Home", and provisions to the same effect contained in other appropriation Acts enacted prior to the effective date of this section relative to retired military personnel on duty at the United States Soldiers' Home (5 U.S.C. 59b).

(38) The next to the last sentence of section 4103(b) of title 38, United States Code, relating to the application of certain provisions of law to the Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, which reads: "Section 62 of title 5 of the United States Code shall not apply to any individual appointed Chief Medical Director before January 1, 1964; however, section 59a of title 5 shall apply, in accordance with its terms, to any such individual."

(b) All other provisions of law, general or specific, inconsistent with this Act and the amendments made by this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 403. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, this Act shall become effective on the first day of the first

month which begins later than the ninetieth day following the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) This section and sections 201(g) and 201(h) shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 404. If any provision of this Act shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act shall not be affected thereby.

Mr. MORRISON (interrupting the reading of the substitute amendment). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the substitute amendment be dispensed with, and that it be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, regardless of what those who are pushing for this bill have to say, I think there are many good factors in this bill, but that is no reason why we should take the bad. I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the bill should be recommitted and the bad features eliminated from the bill.

The gentleman from California made the statement we are trying to penalize NASA and some other agencies. I made the statement in committee that if NASA or any other department of this Government needed those men, they should be allowed to have them and get their full pay. That could be done very easily. There could be no question about it. I do not believe there is any man here who would deny that to any Federal department.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. The gentleman said it can be done very easily.

Mr. STAGGERS. I said it could be done if it were included in this bill.

Mr. MILLER of California. If the gentleman can tell me how it could be done, I would like to know how.

Mr. STAGGERS. Put it into law. Send the measure back to the committee. There is no question about that. The bill can be revised.

This bill discriminates between the Reserve officer and the Regular officer. It is evident the Reserve officer can take all of his retirement pay under this bill. He may be sitting side by side with the Regular officer, and that Regular officer is penalized because his retirement pay is reduced. What kind of legislation is that?

Here might be a retired officer sitting side by side with a civil service employee, and the retired officer may be getting \$5,000 or \$6,000 more than the civilian employee. What kind of legislation is that for the morale of our Government? I do not believe any Member of Congress wants to do such a thing. It is not equal, and is not fair. I do not believe that there is a person in the Congress who wants to discriminate against 75 million social security people who are on the rolls today.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Is it not possible that a Regular retired officer could be sitting beside a retired enlistee and be discriminated against as well?

Mr. STAGGERS. Just as well.

Mr. Chairman, the other day President Johnson spoke about this fight on poverty. Are we going to give a man two jobs and put another man out of a job and tell him to stay out of a job because this Congress is going to pass class legislation? Under the bill this Congress is going to tell a man he cannot have a job because we are going to give that job to a man who is receiving his retirement pay drawing up to \$6,000 or \$8,000 a year or more besides his current salary. Is this the kind of legislation we want to pass when we are faced with a situation of unemployment going up and up and up?

One of the most convincing arguments against dual compensation was uttered in 1857 by the then Attorney General Jeremiah Black.

His words should be well heeded today. He said:

Plurality of offices and extra allowances to those who hold them are the vice of a bad government and have always prevailed to the greatest extent in the worst times.

Do we want to record this as one of the worst times in our history and bring about the inequities proposed in this bill?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am surprised that so many members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service are advocating a recommitment of this legislation. As was pointed out by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. HENDERSON], we have worked on this problem for approximately 8 years. We have put in many hundreds of man-hours on this problem trying to work out a solution. The committee did work its will. Every member of the committee who had something to offer insofar as the solution of this problem is concerned was heard by the committee and his suggestions were thoroughly considered.

As I pointed out before, this is a compromise. We had to make some sacrifices and concessions along the line to come up with a bill that the vast majority of the Members would agree to. This is an excellent piece of work on the part of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I agree with the gentleman from North Carolina that if this bill is recommitted, it is a dead bill for this year and possibly for many years to come. I think the main argument that the opponents of this bill have, so far as I have been able to understand these arguments today, is that the bill does not go far enough. I think nine-tenths of the things that we are trying to do by this bill meets with the wholehearted approval of the vast majority of the members of the committee. We are arguing mostly about the word "discrimination" and that we are not treating all groups alike. That is just where we do not go far enough in this legislation. If there is any discrimination, this

bill does not cause the discrimination. We have the discrimination existing now. We do absolutely nothing insofar as cutting back the retired pay of 90 percent of the retired military personnel, both officers and enlisted men.

As I said before, the administration did recommend that we cut back the retired Reserve and enlisted personnel. That is the way that we could make it uniform and in that way we could eliminate all of this alleged discrimination. Actually, how can you cut back the retired pay or place more restrictions on the retired pay of 90 percent of our retired military officers and enlisted men, men to whom we made a contract when they went into the armed services. Now when they have served their Nation and they come back, we, by act of Congress, say that we are going to cut back some of their retired pay and we are going to renege on our obligation. This is an impossible thing to do and it is the wrong thing to do. The only other way to make it uniform is to liberalize the retired pay or liberalize the restrictions on retired pay of the Regular Army officers further. That also would be difficult to do.

The gentleman asked why discriminate against 10 percent of our retired military personnel?

If the gentleman will offer an amendment to release all restrictions whatsoever on retired Regular officers, I will support that amendment, but I maintain that they are not exactly alike. They are a different group of people. The Regular officers do receive more advancement in their term of service and are allowed to go on for 30 years and receive 75 percent of their base pay when the vast majority of Reserve officers must retire at the end of 20 years and receive 50 percent of their base pay and do this at an earlier stage of life when they still have children in school or college to educate. It is an entirely different situation. However, if the gentleman wants to make it completely uniform and remove all of the alleged discriminations, let him offer an amendment. I will be glad to support it. But let us not recommit this measure, because there are many good features in this bill that we have to act on this year. We would be guilty of an act of irresponsibility unless we act on this legislation right now and correct some of the defects that exist at this time.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Yes. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. You talk about discriminating. Cannot the Army officer go into any phase of private industry anywhere in this land and get all his retirement and get all the money he wants to?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. That is correct, but let me respond further to the gentleman's question. I said earlier in the debate the reason why we are liberalizing this for the Regular retired officers is not for their benefit. He can go out into private industry and earn a great deal more, and he does. We are providing this liberalization in order for the Government to have the benefit of his service.

Mr. STAGGERS. He can still get it. I want to ask you one more thing. You talk about inequity in offering an amendment for the Reserve officer. I have an amendment, but I think it should go back to the committee.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. I said offer an amendment to liberalize the retired Regular officer's pay. I do not believe it is fair to cut back on a contract we made years ago with the Reserve officers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman speaks of a contract on the part of the public to provide retirement for military personnel. I do not recall any contract on the part of the taxpayers of this country to provide the military with full retirement pay and also provide a guarantee—no, not a guarantee, but the opportunity of a Government civilian job so that they can draw full job pay as well as full retirement pay. I do not recall any such contract.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. There is nothing in this bill or any legislation I know of that guarantees any officer anything in the way of a civilian job.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw the word "guarantee."

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Or even a promise of a civilian retirement. They have earned their military retirement. What we are talking about here is after his retirement does he have an opportunity to go to work for the Federal Government.

Mr. GROSS. You mean to retain full retirement pay and all the money he can make in addition on a Government civilian job?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. He is entitled to it. He earned it.

Mr. GROSS. He earned his retirement compensation but he has no right to dual compensation on a basis not permitted any other civilian employee.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Yes. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CORBETT. I would like to ask the gentleman if he would not agree with me if this proposition is fair, why should it not be applied to the widows of veterans and why should it not be applied to the whole civil service retirement list?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Let me say in a very pleasant and light frame of mind of the gentleman in the well, that he has just been assigned to the Committee on Ways and Means and has not had a chance to get into that question yet.

Mr. CORBETT. I might make it a little easier then. Here the civil service

employee pays into the fund every month for every year he works. The Army officer or enlisted man does not. Why should this law not apply to the civil servant?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, if I may have the attention of the gentleman from Virginia for just a moment, he knows how delighted I am on his advancement to the Committee on Ways and Means. I do suggest that other than this matter of social security legislation in his new assignment he may have a greater familiarity with the problems of raising requisite revenues for the Government to pay the bills for some of the luxuries we are tolerating. I wish him well in his assignment and I do not want to contribute to his problems today by perpetuating a folly in connection with this bill.

When I spoke during general debate, I was attempting to underscore this factor of discrimination, but I did not have the time to mention a little further detail with respect to the widow of the deceased veteran on a non-service-connected pension.

Take the case of such a person with no children. If her total income per year, other than from this non-service-connected pension, is less than \$600, the Government pays her \$60 a month. If it is between \$600 and \$1,200 the Government reduces its pension to \$45 a month. If it is from \$1,200 to \$1,800 it cuts it to \$25. If it is above \$1,800 she gets nothing. She is eligible for nothing. And I call the attention of the members of this committee to the paltry figures we are talking about compared to some of the preferential benefits both pensionwise and salarywise for some of the brass for whom we are dealing in this legislation.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding because as a member of our committee he has always been very fair, and I am sure that at this point he would agree with me that the inequity he is talking about is not by virtue of the bill we are considering; I certainly agree with the gentleman that there is a great differential here.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, let me respond to the gentleman by saying that the fault with which this bill is charged is that it perpetuates a situation from the standpoint of the retired Reserve officer that is completely inequitable and discriminatory. Of course, what is done under the pension legislation is not our responsibility, but the perpetuation of this disparity is our concern.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, a vote against the bill or a vote to recommit the bill is not going to solve the problem that the gentleman is talking about?

Mr. JOHANSEN. A vote for the passage of the bill is going to perpetuate

this condition and make it almost certain that there will be no prospect of corrective action; whereas, because of the virtues and benefits of other sections of this bill, to which the gentleman has contributed so much, recommitment would provide an incentive and an opportunity to do some correcting. I want to say a word to the gentleman from Virginia on this point. He has expressed himself as surprised at the action of some of the committee members today, and I am sure the gentleman who was present does not include me as an object of his surprise because I served notice at the time that we voted it out that I might go off the reservation.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Certainly.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Certainly it is not the purpose of the gentleman from Virginia to criticize any individual member of the committee on his action in the committee. What I meant to say is that we had ample opportunity to eliminate all of the defects and take care of all of the objections while we were in committee. I tried to emphasize that this bill was a reasonable compromise. If we recommit the bill it would mean, perhaps, 8 more years of work.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I never suspected the gentleman from Virginia of any unkindness toward any colleague in the House or on the committee.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not believe that if we pass this bill with these discriminations in it will we not then reemphasize and reaffirm our belief that these discriminations are wholesome?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I think we have again applied our imprimatur of approval, and as a result of this debate I am not only going to vote for recommitment, but if this fails, I intend to vote against the bill.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on December 10, 1963, I introduced a bill to establish certain requirements with respect to notice and examination in connection with appointments to positions in the competitive civil service. I want to underline that word "notice."

The bill reads, very briefly, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person shall not be appointed to any civilian office in the competitive civil service unless (1) the United States Civil Service Commission shall have given prior public notice of the fact that a vacancy exists in such office and of the fact that an assembled examination (including written tests, oral interviews, and security investigation), where practicable, or a combination of an assembled or nonassembled examination, where practicable, open to all persons, is to be given at a specific time and place, but not before the thirtieth day after the date such notice is first given, and (2) such office is filled only

from among those qualified persons who successfully complete such examination.

Mr. Chairman, it has been my contention all along that the trouble with a good many competitive civil service examinations is that too few people know about the examinations until the position is filled. Having that in mind, I introduced an amendment to this very legislation at the time it was being considered. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 10 to 5 by the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. Chairman, what was the purpose of the amendment? The purpose was to make sure that notice about a vacancy would be given 30 days in advance of the filling of the job and that then a truly competitive examination, where practicable, might be given; the phrase "where practicable" is in the amendment twice. I underscore this.

Mr. Chairman, what is taking place with reference to many of the jobs in the Federal Government? As I view it, they are filled by what is known as unassembled examinations. That is an examination, generally speaking, where questions are asked of the applicant and then if the person who is asking the questions wishes to hire the person, he does so. If the board which does the questioning wishes to recommend the person, it does so. I think we could have in many instances more thorough examinations.

Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize that that kind of amendment was offered to this very bill, and it passed by a vote of 10 to 5. There were only 15 members of the committee present at the time.

Now, the interesting part about it is this: the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission goes over to the Senate not long thereafter and says that he would rather have no bill at all than to have the bill with that amendment. I quote his words before the Senate committee on December 12, 1963, about the amendment:

REQUIREMENT FOR EXAMINATIONS

Section 205 is the one new provision I mentioned earlier as the one which we would have to oppose most strongly. This section was added to H.R. 7381 by the House committee on the day it voted to report favorably on the bill. Let me read this section to you:

"SEC. 205. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a retired member of any of the uniformed services shall not be appointed to any civilian office in the competitive civil service unless (1) the United States Civil Service Commission shall have given prior public notice of the fact that a vacancy exists in such office and of the fact that an assembled examination (including written tests, oral interviews, and security investigation), where practicable, or a combination of an assembled or nonassembled examination, where practicable, open to all persons, is to be given at a specific time and place, but not before the thirtieth day after the date such notice is first given, and (2) such office is filled only from among those qualified persons who successfully complete such examination. This section shall not affect the authority of the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration contained in section 201(e) of this title."

We do not know why this section was added to the bill nor exactly what it was intended to accomplish. However, our own

analysis leads us to the conclusion that we might well be better off under the existing dual compensation laws, as obsolete and inequitable as they are, than under this bill if enacted with this particular provision.

The Commission is clear here as to its position on the amendment.

What does our committee report state? It was written by very able, dedicated and conscientious employees and Members of the House?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. OLSEN of Montana) Mr. BECKWORTH was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. BECKWORTH. Here is what the report says:

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT PROCEDURES—RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL

Sections 204 and 205 establish safeguards which will assure that consideration of retired military personnel for civil service positions is accomplished on an equitable competitive basis and that there is strict compliance in spirit and in procedure with the fundamental merit system principle of open public competition. These sections are intended to do away with the so-called buddy system under which a position is created or held open at a military installation for a buddy about to retire from the military service. This undesirable practice has been recognized by officials of the Department of Defense and procedures to safeguard the merit system were set forth in memorandums issued by Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric under dates of July 5, 1961, and October 30, 1962.

Section 204 of the bill writes into law the essence of the Gilpatric policy referred to above.

The provisions of subsection (a) of section 204 are intended to prohibit most appointments of retired military personnel to civilian positions in the Department of Defense during a period of 180 days immediately following their retirement. However, exceptions to the prohibition are permissible if (1) the proposed appointment is authorized by the Secretary concerned or his designee for the purpose and, if the civilian office is in the competitive civil service, after approved by the U.S. Civil Service Commission; or (2) higher minimum rates have been established for the civilian office under section 504 of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962; or (3) a state of national emergency exists.

That is what the report says, that these sections are designed to do away with the so-called buddy system where a position is created or held open at a military installation for a buddy about to retire from military service. I think all, I say all qualified military people and all veterans, if qualified, should be given a fair chance to compete for these jobs, yes, all qualified people. But, naturally at all times veterans preference would be observed and recognized.

I say again, Mr. Chairman, it is strange indeed that the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission would oppose the very section that undertakes emphatically to do away with the buddy system. I think that the House of Representatives would desire to have a real understanding with the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission along that line because part of the purpose of this legislation is to do away with the hiring of

people based on friendship rather than based on true qualifications.

We have a bill coming before the House very soon that will cost millions and hundreds of millions of dollars, the Government pay raise legislation, and one of the reasons it is offered, it is contended, is because it is necessary to get more competent people in the Government. Yet the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, when we have a provision in there that says "give 30 days' notice about a vacancy" says he would rather have no bill at all than to have that specific section 205 in the bill.

I hope that we as a body will let that gentleman know we do want real competition in connection with the filling of Federal positions including all vacancies.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. What is an unassembled examination under Civil Service?

Mr. BECKWORTH. It, generally speaking, is definitely not a written examination as I understand the term. It is one where a person presents his credentials, he is asked questions, too frequently by a friendly questioner, and given the job, and the folks in Montana do not know anything about the job being open.

I might say three-fourths of the civil service jobs filled annually are filled by nonassembled examinations rather than by assembled examinations according to the best statistics I have had considerable difficulty in obtaining.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. The definition the gentleman has given is of a non-assembled examination?

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is right.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. An assembled examination is when it is written?

Mr. BECKWORTH. When one has to go in there like he does when he takes a bar examination and has to pass the examination, he gets quite a thorough test. He then can be asked questions and be interviewed.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. The gentleman's amendment would require that there be a written examination for these vacancies that are called for?

Mr. BECKWORTH. Yes. Mr. Macy forgot my words "where practicable." I gave him a getting out place, by the words "where practicable," and those words are in the amendment twice.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. You would require 30 days' notice that there will be such an examination, and the gentleman says the Civil Service Commission opposes that provision?

Mr. BECKWORTH. It opposes it, yes. Section 205 is the one new provision I mentioned earlier as the one which "we would have to oppose most strongly," he says. That is the Civil Service Commission chairman speaking.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Is the gentleman aware of any particular empty chairs over in the Defense Department or anywhere else, from the testimony that we received in the committee?

Mr. BECKWORTH. There are very few empty chairs in any division of

any department of this Federal Government. My mail indicates to me they want the jobs even at the present amount that is paid, and I think the gentleman knows that is the case.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Would the gentleman give the same answer even with respect to NASA?

Mr. BECKWORTH. Possibly. I recall that Mr. MORRISON discussed this issue carefully. Possibly because of the very high degree of skill it is claimed is required in NASA, exceptions would have to be made. I supported Mr. MORRISON's position in the committee. My amendment says "where practicable."

Mr. JOHANSEN. And that exception could be made?

Mr. BECKWORTH. You bet your life.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further amendments, the question now is on the committee substitute amendment to the bill.

The committee substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PEPPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7381) to simplify, modernize, and consolidate the laws relating to the employment of civilians in more than one position and the laws concerning the civilian employment of retired members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 624, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT] rise?

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CORBETT. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CORBETT moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 7381, to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 83, nays 262, not voting 86, as follows:

[Roll No. 35]

YEAS—83

Abbt	Fulton, Pa.	Moore
Abernethy	Goodling	Olsen Mont.
Alger	Grant	Olsen, Minn.
Andrews,	Griffin	Passman
N. Dak.	Gross	Philbin
Ashbrook	Hall	Pillion
Baring	Hays	Pucinski
Barry	Hechler	Rogers, Tex.
Beckworth	Hemphill	Roush
Beermann	Hoeven	Rumsfeld
Bolling	Hollifield	Saylor
Bray	Holland	Selden
Bromwell	Hutchinson	Slack
Brooks	Jennings	Smith, Iowa
Burke	Jensen	Smith, Va.
Chelf	Johansen	Snyder
Clawson, Del.	Johnson, Calif.	Staggers
Conte	Johnson, Pa.	Sullivan
Corbett	Johnson, Wis.	Tuck
Cunningham	Jones, Mo.	Ullman
Dague	Keith	Vanik
Devine	Knox	Van Pelt
Dingell	Kunkel	Weaver
Donohue	Kyl	Whalley
Dulski	McClory	White
Duncan	McDade	Whitten
Feighan	Marsh	Williams
Fino	Michel	Winstead

NAYS—262

Abele	Dorn	Jarman
Addabbo	Downing	Joelson
Albert	Dwyer	Jonas
Anderson	Edwards	Karsten
Andrews, Ala.	Elliott	Karth
Arends	Ellsworth	Keogh
Ashley	Everett	Kilburn
Aspinall	Evins	Kilgore
Auchincloss	Fallon	King, Calif.
Avery	Farbstein	King, N.Y.
Ayres	Fascell	Kirwan
Baldwin	Findley	Kornegay
Bates	Fisher	Laird
Becker	Flood	Landrum
Belcher	Flynt	Langen
Bell	Fogarty	Lennon
Bennett, Fla.	Foreman	Libonati
Betts	Fountain	Lipscomb
Blatnik	Fraser	Long, La.
Boggs	Frelinghuysen	Long, Md.
Bolland	Friedel	McCulloch
Bolton,	Fulton, Tenn.	McDowell
Oliver P.	Fuqua	McFall
Bonner	Gallagher	McIntire
Bow	Garmatz	McLoskey
Brademas	Gary	McMillan
Brock	Gathings	MacGregor
Brotzman	Gialmo	Mahon
Broyhill, N.C.	Gibbons	Martin, Calif.
Broyhill, Va.	Gilbert	Martin, Nebr.
Byrne, Pa.	Gill	Mathias
Byrnes, Wis.	Glenn	Matsunaga
Cahill	Gonzalez	Matthews
Cameron	Grabowski	May
Cannon	Grimms	Miller, Calif.
Carey	Grover	Milliken
Celler	Gurney	Mills
Chenoweth	Hagan, Ga.	Minish
Clancy	Hagen, Calif.	Monagan
Clark	Haley	Moorhead
Clausen,	Halleck	Morgan
Don H.	Halpern	Morris
Cleveland	Hansen	Morrison
Cohelan	Harding	Morse
Cooley	Hardy	Morton
Curtin	Harris	Mosher
Curtis	Harrison	Moss
Daddario	Harsha	Multer
Daniels	Harvey, Mich.	Murphy, Ill.
Davis, Ga.	Healey	Murphy, N.Y.
Dawson	Hébert	Murray
Delaney	Henderson	Natcher
Dent	Herlong	Nedzi
Denton	Horan	Nelsen
Derounian	Horton	Nix
Derwinski	Huddleston	Norblad
Dole		O'Brien, N.Y.

O'Hara, Ill.	Rogers, Fla.	Stubblefield
O'Hara, Mich.	Rooney, N.Y.	Taft
O'Neill	Rooney, Pa.	Talcott
Osmer	Rosenthal	Taylor
Ostertag	Roudebush	Teague, Calif.
Patman	Ryan, Mich.	Teague, Tex.
Patten	Ryan, N.Y.	Thomas
Pelly	St. George	Thompson, La.
Pepper	St. Germain	Thompson, N.J.
Perkins	Schenck	Thompson, Tex.
Pickle	Schneebeli	Toll
Pike	Schweiker	Tollefson
Pirnie	Schwengel	Trimble
Poage	Scott	Tuten
Poff	Secrest	Utt
Pool	Senner	Van Deerlin
Purcell	Shipley	Vinson
Quile	Shriver	Waggoner
Quillen	Sibal	Wallhauser
Randall	Sickles	Watson
Reid, Ill.	Sikes	Watts
Reid, N.Y.	Siler	Weitner
Reifel	Sisk	Wharton
Reuss	Skubitz	Whitener
Rhodes, Pa.	Springer	Wilson, Bob
Rich	Staebler	Wilson, Ind.
Rivers, Alaska	Stafford	Wright
Rivers, S.C.	Steed	Wydler
Robison	Stephens	Wyman
Rodino	Stinson	Young
Rogers Colo.	Stratton	Zablocki

NOT VOTING—86

Adair	Goodell	O'Brien, Ill.
Ashmore	Gray	O'Konski
Barrett	Green, Oreg.	Pilcher
Bass	Gubser	Powell
Battin	Hanna	Price
Bennett, Mich.	Harvey, Ind.	Rains
Berry	Hawkins	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bolton,	Hoffman	Riehlman
Frances P.	Hosmer	Roberts, Ala.
Broomfield	Hull	Roberts, Tex.
Brown, Calif.	Ichord	Roosevelt
Brown, Ohio	Jones, Ala.	Rostenkowski
Bruce	Kastenmeier	Roybal
Buckley	Kee	St. Onge
Burkhalter	Kelly	Schadeberg
Burleson	Kluczynski	Sheppard
Burton	Lankford	Short
Casey	Latta	Smith, Calif.
Cederberg	Leggett	Thomson, Wis.
Chamberlain	Lesinski	Tupper
Collier	Lindsay	Udall
Colmer	Lloyd	Westland
Corman	Macdonald	Wickersham
Cramer	Madden	Widnall
Davis, Tenn.	Mailiard	Willis
Diggs	Martin, Mass.	Wilson,
Dowdy	Meador	Charles H.
Edmondson	Miller, N.Y.	Younger
Finnegan	Minshall	
Forrester	Montoya	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Lankford with Mr. Widnall.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Hoffman.
Mr. Roybal with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Latta.
Mr. Macdonald with Mrs. Frances P. Bolton.
Mr. Corman with Mr. Smith of California.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Schadeberg.
Mr. Leggett with Mr. Younger.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Cramer.
Mr. Hull with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona.
Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Adair.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Short.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Miller of New York.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Meador.
Mr. Price with Mr. Thomson of Wisconsin.
Mr. Roberts of Texas with Mr. Collier.
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Chamberlain.
Mr. Burleson with Mr. Mailiard.
Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Lindsay.
Mr. Roberts of Alabama with Mr. Battin.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Berry.
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Broomfield.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Burkhalter with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Tupper.
Mr. Finnegan with Mr. Burton.

Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Cederberg.
Mr. Montoya with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Bruce.
Mr. Forrester with Mr. O'Brien of Illinois.
Mr. Dowdy with Mrs. Kee.
Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Udall with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Kastenmeier with Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Bass of Tennessee with Mr. Casey.
Mr. Ichord with Mr. Pilcher.

Mr. BURKE changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. DOWNING changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, the following resolutions were passed at the Third Pan American Interparliamentary Conference held in Washington, D.C. on February 5-7.

As president of the U.S. National Group, and President of the Conference, it is my duty to inform the U.S. Congress of what resolutions were adopted and I therefore ask, Mr. Speaker, that these documents be placed at this time in the body of the RECORD.

RESOLUTION ON LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SERVICES

(Adopted at the fourth plenary session, held on February 6, 1964)

The Third Pan American Interparliamentary Conference recommends: That the Secretariat of the Pan American Interparliamentary Regional Group urge the national groups in the respective congresses to establish an information service on the laws of each American country, so that this information may be disseminated and the exchange of legislative documents kept up to date.

APPENDIX TO THE RESOLUTION ON LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION

(Adopted at the fifth plenary session, held on February 7, 1964)

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 4, 1964.

CHAIRMAN, THIRD PAN AMERICAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE, Washington, D.C.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: We have pleasure in placing in your hands, for the purposes indicated, a draft recommendation for the creation of the "American Legislative Section" in each one of the Parliaments comprising the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union.

This proposal is included in the agenda adopted for our fourth plenary session, to be held on February 6, since one of the most

important functional aspects for "strengthening parliamentary institutions in the Americas" is their closer and permanent mutual understanding through the exchange of copies of the laws in force in each nation, which will serve as quite valuable sources of information, and will be useful for comparative legislation when necessary.

The development of our civilization, with its ever-increasing trend toward universality, demands the constant exchange of ideas and experiences between the various countries and their governments. This exchange is more fundamentally necessary when the said countries are motivated by common democratic ideals and have common cultural and religious traditions.

Furthermore, it must be remembered that in the social structure of our Americas processes of change have operated that demand prudent and wise legislation. If those historic demands are, generally speaking, common to us, the same nevertheless is not true with respect to the experiences themselves, precisely because of the lack of a proper medium. To supply that lack is the purpose of our proposal, which recommends obtaining the corresponding resolution in each member Parliament of the American Interparliamentary Group for the creation of the "American Legislative Section."

Very truly yours,

Dr. J. AUGUSTO SALDÍVAR,

Dr. FERNANDO LEVI RUFFINELLI,
MANUEL FRUTOS PANE.

WORK METHODS IN AMERICAN PARLIAMENTS (Resolution adopted at the fifth plenary session, held on February 7, 1964)

Whereas there is a need to increase the authority and prestige of Parliaments through efficient, orderly, and technical work serving their peoples,

The Third Pan American Interparliamentary Conference recommends: That the Parliaments of the Americas establish technical and scientific work methods that will expedite and shorten the discussions.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY DECLARATION OF WASHINGTON

(Resolution adopted at the fifth plenary session, held on February 7, 1964)

Whereas the Parliament, as depository of the sovereignty of the peoples and interpreter of public opinion, in all its shades, in free countries, identifies itself with the founding and authentic exercise of democracy;

The parliamentary institution is the object of many defamatory campaigns by totalitarian forces as a method for promoting dictatorial regimes or forces that repudiate, distort or mutilate the institution;

The parliaments of the Americas cannot remain indifferent in the face of attacks against the institution, and it is their duty to consolidate its existence, ensuring the fulfillment of its high responsibilities,

The Third Pan American Interparliamentary Conference, declares

1. That the effective exercise of representative democracy, basis for inter-American solidarity, demands, as an essential requisite, the existence and free functioning of parliaments and full dissemination of their activities.

2. That the Parliament, as the leading power of a democratic state, resulting from free and periodic elections that ensure the representation of all sectors of public opinion, should be supported by all the guarantees and legitimate immunities necessary for the fulfillment of its high legislative mission.

3. That the parliaments of the Americas are dutybound to and shall give one another fraternal and democratic solidarity, considering that attack against one affects all

and undermines the bases of hemispheric cooperation and of the inter-American regional system.

4. That this declaration shall be known as the "Interparliamentary Declaration of Washington."

CREATION OF AN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT

(Resolution adopted at the fifth plenary session, held on February 7, 1964)

The Third Pan American Interparliamentary Conference:

Resolves:

1. To recommend to the Executive Committee that it study the possibility of organizing an American Parliament.

2. To declare that this Parliament is needed to furnish the political bases that will make possible a more rapid solution of the social and political problems of the peoples of the Americas.

REFORMULATION OF THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS (Resolution adopted by the plenary meeting of February 7, 1964)

The Third Pan American Interparliamentary Conference considers:

1. The fundamental problem of Latin America is its struggle against underdevelopment. All solutions aimed in the direction of this problem boil down to increasing resources to finance economic and social development, in such a way as to accelerate the rate of growth and at the same time to promote a more just and equitable redistribution of the fruits of development.

2. The Charter of Punta del Este recognized the need for a concentrated multilateral effort, with a maximum mobilization of the resources of each Latin American country, supplemented from the United States, to attack the problems arising from the lack of resources of the Latin American countries themselves, a lack that is explained by the low level of per capita income in the majority of these countries.

3. These resources should be mobilized on a priority basis, according to national plans, in which the basic sectors of economic development are defined, and these plans, in turn, should include essential structural reforms, to allow for an efficient utilization of available internal and external resources.

4. The Charter of Punta del Este recognizes that one source of the external resources required by Latin America for its development is the income derived from the exportation of its basic products to the developed countries of the world. With that purpose, the charter recognizes that the economic development of Latin America depends upon "expansion of its trade, a simultaneous and corresponding increase in foreign exchange incomes received from exports, a lessening of cyclical * * * fluctuations in the incomes * * * and the correction of the secular deterioration in their terms of trade."

5. The Alliance for Progress has been publicized primarily as a mechanism whereby the United States will furnish additional resources for the economic and social development of Latin America, overlooking the other declarations and commitments of Punta del Este. The administration of the U.S. resources, their utilization through bilateral machinery and, in certain cases, even their channeling through international organizations, has been subject to the influence of restrictive provisions adopted by the U.S. Congress and interpreted in an even more restrictive manner by the other organs of its Government.

6. For these reasons, it is felt that a reformulation of the Alliance for Progress is essential, in order to reestablish—in all their effectiveness and validity—the basic principles and commitments of Punta del Este. As a decisive contribution toward reaffirming the spirit of the Alliance for Progress,

Resolves:

To suggest to the national participating groups that they urge their parliaments to accept the following recommendations:

(a) To strengthen the inter-American bases of the Alliance for Progress through the adoption of an executive multilateral system for making decisions with regard to the utilization of the resources of the Alliance, eliminating, insofar as possible, organs that have no power to make decisions.

(b) To expand and strengthen all machinery designed to insure a fair price for basic products and to prevent fluctuations in accordance with the provisions of title IV of the Charter of Punta del Este (international agreements and the like), and to adopt compensatory systems of financing that are flexible and automatic, to compensate the countries producing raw materials for the losses sustained in their export trade.

(c) To alleviate the financial burden so that the credit worthiness of the Latin American countries may be reestablished, and massive financing may be granted by the financial organizations for projects of high economic priority. This can be achieved by means of a realistic rescheduling of their external debts in order that the yearly amortization commitments and interest payments will represent only a reasonable portion of the current export receipts.

(d) To use Alliance for Progress resources according to national priorities and regional projects, and make the beneficiary governments responsible for determining the organs and sectors to which the resources will be applied and the projects that will be financed.

(e) To give high priority to multinational projects.

(f) To give priority in the parliaments to the discussion and voting of projects related to the commitments adopted in the Punta del Este chapter.

PARTICIPATION OF TRADE UNIONS

(Resolution adopted at the fifth plenary session, held on February 7, 1964)

The Third Pan American Interparliamentary Conference recommends:

That equal participation be accorded to organized trade unions, in the plans for the Alliance for Progress, in the economic and social development of their countries.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

(Recommendation adopted by the plenary meeting on February 7, 1964)

The Third Pan American Interparliamentary Conference:

Convinced that a thorough study of the manifold problems now facing representative institutions in the various parts of the world would serve the cause of democracy;

Having been informed that the Interparliamentary Union had decided to create in the near future, in Geneva, an international center for parliamentary documentation and research;

Appeals to national groups of the Interparliamentary Union, as well as to nonmember parliaments in Latin America, to extend their full cooperation for the implementation of this project, thus assisting in the development of this center as an instrument for building up knowledge of the functioning and procedure of parliament.

TELEVISION RATINGS

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the house for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, recently the Los Angeles Times, in connection with the Times Reader Panel, conducted a survey of TV viewing habits in the Los Angeles area. The metropolitan area of Los Angeles encompasses some 6 million people and the circulation of the Los Angeles Times is 1.2 million on Sundays and over 770,000 daily. In light of the recent investigations by the House into the TV rating industry, the results of this survey are of great interest and deserve mention.

The questionnaires were mailed to some 711 readers and of these 451 or 64 percent were returned.

While we realize the sample was taken from the Times reader list, nevertheless, it showed a great discrepancy with the results of the A. C. Nielsen Co. survey. Nielsen is the industry leader, far and above American Research Bureau—ARB, Pulse, Sindlinger & Co., C. E. Hooper, and others of even lesser magnitude and has been criticized for its rating practices.

The Times listed the "Beverly Hillbillies" as the program receiving the most votes in the "least liked category." A. C. Nielsen Co. listed that program as the most popular in the Nation for the same period of time. Nielsen purports to use a random sample which he says represents the viewing habits of the entire Nation. The fact that according to the 1960 census 69.9 percent of the total U.S. population live in urban areas, seems to indicate that Nielsen's sample homes may be disproportionately in favor of the rural areas. While not advocating that the Los Angeles survey is completely accurate, the striking differences of fact that it draws with Nielsen can only emphasize the question of the accuracy and reliability of the present systems of TV ratings.

The advertising industry, which pays for the great bulk of the surveys, might take notice of the discrepancy, particularly in regard to the desires and tastes of the urban viewing population of America. The fact that roughly 70 percent of all Americans live in urban communities and that a poll taken in such a community completely contradicted a supposed "national" poll, calls for increased scrutiny of national rating techniques.

Millions of dollars are being spent for programs based on ratings compiled in actual practice from shocking techniques as brought out in congressional hearings on this subject. Certainly the National Association of Broadcasters, which is attempting to set industry standards for the ratings firms, will want to take notice of this survey of one of the Nation's great metropolitan areas. This survey stands in complete contradiction to what TV rating services are plying the advertisers and TV trade with for rather substantial sums of money.

It might be of service to the TV industry to have similar polls run in the large metropolitan markets to see if the TV

ratings are as poor as they turned out to be in Los Angeles, according to the Los Angeles Times poll.

LIFETIME FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO FORMER MEMBERS

Mr. WELTNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WELTNER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which would extend a lifetime franking privilege to former Members of the Congress who have served for 50 years. One beneficiary of this bill would be our great and distinguished colleague from Georgia, the Honorable CARL VINSON.

Georgians, and others throughout the Nation, expressed their deep regret over his decision to retire at the conclusion of his present term. He will thus conclude a career in this House spanning half a century. Passage of this bill would be small, though appropriate recognition of his life of service. I ask your support.

TED SORESENSEN: MASTER CRAFTSMAN

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, one measure of the greatness of President John F. Kennedy was the wide number of people he inspired to achieve greatness. One of the most important of these was Ted Sorensen. Tomorrow, Theodore C. Sorensen's many friends in high places will honor this young Nebraskan, as he leaves his Government post.

A dozen or so years ago, I recall him as a brilliant young staff member for a newly elected U.S. Senator. Then I remember the tense Democratic National Convention of 1956, when Jim Finnegan, Adlai Stevenson's sage campaign manager, asked me to get the pros and cons on every potential vice-presidential candidate. Naturally, I turned to Ted Sorensen to brief me on U.S. Senator John F. Kennedy. I marveled at this brilliant young analyst, objective, articulate, sensitive, and astutely convincing in his argument for the man who was only beaten by an eyelash on the floor of the Chicago convention in 1956.

Then I remember the great drama of 1960, the presidential primary in West Virginia, the primary which made a President. One Sunday evening on the edge of the State capital in Charleston, W. Va., the Unitarian Fellowship had as its guests John F. Kennedy and Ted Sorensen. The audience was alert, critically interested, and highly intelligent. They groaned when they discovered that the presidential candidate had

lost his voice in the rigors of campaigning in the hills and hollows. Ted Sorensen arose in this difficult situation, with Senator Kennedy sitting mute on the front row, and he gave a modest yet highly polished performance in articulating Senator Kennedy's philosophy. He had so well immersed himself in the thoughts and ideals of his chief that he handled the difficult audience questions with ease. The chief interrupted only twice, in a hoarse and husky whisper, not to contradict but to confirm absolutely and personally what the master craftsman was saying.

Under unanimous consent, I ask to include a tribute to Ted Sorensen written by Max Freedman in the February 17, 1964, Washington Evening Star:

A TRIBUTE TO A KENNEDY AID: THEODORE SORESENSEN'S ROLE SEEN MORE THAN JUST THAT OF SPEECHWRITER

(By Max Freedman)

On Wednesday, a few days before his departure from Washington, Theodore C. Sorensen, the special counsel for President Kennedy, will be honored at a public ceremony sponsored by the present and former members of the Cabinet and by his closest associates in the Government. It is difficult to recall any other public servant who has received such a tribute, and impossible to think of anyone with an equal claim to public recognition.

It is a strange misconception of Mr. Sorensen's role to think of him primarily or essentially as Mr. Kennedy's most trusted speechwriter. He is the last man to minimize the power of eloquence as the champion of great causes. But he knows that the art of politics consists in turning ideas into achievements; and he towered into greatness as an architect of policy and a master of strategy. He was so valuable to Mr. Kennedy in the drafting of state papers precisely because he was so familiar with the ideals and hopes of the leader whom he delighted to serve.

This surely is the central point, the one which means the most to Mr. Sorensen. He saw in Mr. Kennedy the leader who embodied and fulfilled his own highest principles of government. It was never necessary for Mr. Sorensen to attribute to Mr. Kennedy any spacious ideals of his own. His task was rather to draw out and express the ideals which glowed with quiet passion in Mr. Kennedy's mind and heart.

One tiny story will illustrate the almost unique gift which Mr. Sorensen and Mr. Kennedy both had in being able to laugh at themselves without ever laughing at their principles. Within a few days of its delivery, President Kennedy's inaugural address, with its soaring eloquence and majestic idealism, was universally recognized as a noble affirmation of the faith which has often glorified America in times of challenge. The overflowing praise rather embarrassed the President, and one day Mr. Sorensen drew gusts of laughter from Mr. Kennedy by bringing him a hilarious parody—never published to this day—of the inaugural address.

Now Mr. Sorensen would have put his hand in the fire to protect the principles of that speech, and Mr. Kennedy served those ideals with gay courage to the moment of his death. For both of them what mattered above everything else was the victory of principles, not the glory of words; and they shrank with wise reserve from turning the tributes to the speech into the exaltation of the speaker.

We are fortunate beyond the usual measure of men in knowing that before many months have passed we will be able to look at President Kennedy and the record of his administration through the eyes of Mr. Sorensen and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. Their two books

will not be competitive, for they will approach their subject from different points of view, and will throw accumulated light on a gallant and unforgettable figure.

Mr. Schlesinger came to the White House with an established reputation as a historian, a biographer, and an interpreter and defender of democratic values. His years in the White House add another notable chapter to his record of public service. But with Mr. Sorensen it is rather different. He will not only be rearing a monument to Mr. Kennedy; he will also be going on a pilgrimage into his own past. He has it within his power to write a book about President Kennedy that will be at once unique, invulnerable, and immortal, if it is no exaggeration to use Augustine Birrell's words in tribute to Gibbon.

Then, his task completed, Mr. Sorensen will be on his own. That may well be the beginning of a new career of great significance for the American people. Mr. Sorensen will not seek elected office for himself; but in the world of ideas and in the clash of debate his influence will often count decisively, and it will be an influence with which scrambling politicians will have to reckon. Countless people, especially young people with an adventurous faith in the destiny of America, look to Mr. Sorensen as a spokesman for their hopes. Not even the cruel changes of a democracy can dim our memory of his valiant services, nor extinguish our conviction that in service to President Johnson and other Presidents he will many times place the whole country again under obligation to him.

OBSERVANCE OF PAN AMERICAN DAY ON APRIL 14, 1964

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 627.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 627

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby designates Tuesday, April 14, 1964, for the celebration of Pan American Day, on which day, after the reading of the Journal, remarks appropriate to such occasion may occur.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GROUP REPORT ON SAC AND AIR ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIBONATI] is recognized for 60 minutes.

I. ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, we arrived at Andrews AFB at 8:50 a.m., February 13, with our escort officers—Col. John M. Chapman and Maj. Harry M. Funk. The following Congressman—Representative E. C. GATHINGS, Democrat, of Arkansas; Representative HARLAN F. HAGEN, Democrat, of California; Representative ROLAND V. LIBONATI, Democrat, of Illinois; Representative J. EDWARD ROUSH, Democrat, of Indiana; Representative DOMINICK V. DANIELS, Democrat, of New Jersey; Representative HAROLD M. RYAN, Democrat, of Michigan; Representative LUCIEN N. NEDZI, Demo-

crat, of Michigan; Representative COMPTON I. WHITE, JR., Democrat, of Indiana; Representative EVERETT G. BURKHALTER, Democrat, of California; Representative CHARLES H. WILSON, Democrat, of California; Representative EDWARD R. ROYBAL, Democrat, of California; Col. John M. Chapman, SAF-LL, escort officer; Maj. Harry M. Funk, SAF-LL, escort officer—attended the briefings starting at 8:52 a.m. with an introduction to the subject matter by Lt. Gen. Howell M. Estes, Jr., who discussed the research and development of the programs supported at enormous cost, the future consolidation of range activity, and the naval range unification with Vandenberg's program.

Gen. B. A. Schriever, U.S. Air Force, in command, was away on Government business. The biographies of these two distinguished military leaders are in order at this time for study, and I include them at this point:

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. B. A. SCHRIEVER, U.S. AIR FORCE

German-born, Texas-reared Gen. B. A. Schriever immigrated to the United States in 1917. He was born in Bremen, Germany, on September 14, 1910.

Graduating from Texas A. & M. in 1931 with a bachelor of science degree, he started his military career that same year when he accepted a Reserve appointment in the field artillery.

Entering flight training at Randolph Field, Tex., in July 1932, the future general earned his wings and commission as a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps Reserve in June 1933 at Kelly Field, Tex.

After assignments to March Field, Calif., and Albrook Field, Canal Zone, the then lieutenant reverted to inactive Reserve status. Meanwhile, he accepted a position as a pilot with Northwest Airlines.

Reentering the service as a second lieutenant in the Regular Army Air Corps in October 1938, General Schriever performed duty at Hamilton Field, Calif., and Wright Field, Ohio. In 1941, he entered Stanford University and in June 1942 was awarded a master's degree in mechanical engineering (aeronautical).

In June 1942, Major Schriever joined the 19th Bomb Group in the southwest Pacific. While in that theater he participated in seven campaigns.

From 1946 to 1949, General Schriever was assigned as Chief, Scientific Liaison Section, Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force. Entering the National War College in 1949, he was graduated in June 1950. He then returned to U.S. Air Force headquarters where he served as assistant for development planning. In June 1954 he became assistant to the commander, ARDC. One month later, although retained as assistant to the commander, ARDC, he assumed command of the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division.

As commander of AFBMD, General Schriever directed the Nation's highest priority project—the development of the intercontinental ballistic missile. He was responsible for telescoping time in the research and development on all missiles and for Air Force space systems. He also directed the management program for concurrently providing launching sites and equipment, tracking facilities, and ground support equipment necessary to these programs.

In April 1959, General Schriever assumed command of the Air Research and Development Command with headquarters at Andrews Air Force Base, Md.

On April 1, 1961, he became commander for the newly created and expanded Air Force Systems Command. AFSC is responsible for

research, development, procurement, and production actions required to place a complete aerospace system in operational use.

General Schriever has management responsibility for Air Force contracts with more than 5,000 major contractors who are engaged in work on Air Force systems.

General Schriever was promoted to four-star rank effectively July 1, 1961.

General Schriever has been awarded the following honorary degrees: Doctor of science degrees from Creighton University, Rider College, Adelphi College, and Rollins College; doctor of aeronautical science from the University of Michigan; doctorate of engineering from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; doctor of laws from Loyola University of Los Angeles.

General Schriever is married to the former Dora Brett. The couple have three children—Brett Arnold, Dodie Elizabeth (married to Capt. T. G. Moeller), and Barbara Alice.

BIOGRAPHY OF LT. GEN. HOWELL M. ESTES, JR., U.S. AIR FORCE

Lt. Gen. Howell M. Estes, Jr., was born at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on September 18, 1914, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy on June 12, 1936.

Assigned to the 2d Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Tex., in September 1937, General Estes was appointed acting aide-de-camp to the commander of the 2d Cavalry Brigade. In July 1939, he began flight training. Upon graduation the following March, he was rated a pilot and transferred to the Army Air Corps. Assigned as a flight instructor in August 1940, he became commandant of cadets at Advanced Flying School, Brooks Field, Tex. He assumed the duties of director of flying for the school in July 1942 and a year later was designated director of training.

General Estes assumed command of Blackland Airbase, Waco, Tex., in February 1944, and upon deactivation of the base in June assumed command of Lubbock Army Air Field, Tex.

In January 1946, General Estes became assistant to the assistant chief of staff for plans, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, stationed in Wiesbaden, Germany. Three months later, he was named chief of the plans section, operations division, USAFE, and in July as deputy assistant chief of staff for operations. In November 1947, he was named assistant chief of staff, plans, headquarters USAFE.

At Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., General Estes entered the Army War College in July 1948. Graduating the following year, he was assigned to the 22d Bomb Wing, March Air Force Base, Calif., and in September assumed command of the 1st Air Base Group at March Air Force Base. On temporary duty from November 1949 to January 1950, he served with the 22d Bomb Group in the United Kingdom. He became deputy commander and chief of staff of the 22d Bomb Group, and in January 1951, activated and assumed command of the 44th Bomb Wing at March Air Force Base.

In March 1951, General Estes was assigned to temporary duty overseas as vice commander, Far East Air Forces Bomber Command, where he served until July 1951. During that time he flew 25 combat missions over Korea totaling 328 hours in B-29's. Returning to March Air Force Base, he assumed command of the 106th Bomb Wing in August 1951, and the following March was appointed commander of the 12th Air Division. In October he was designated commander, Air Task Force Group 7.4, Joint Task Force 7, for the overseas atomic operation known as Castle as additional duty.

General Estes relinquished command of the 12th Air Division in July 1953 and took active command of the Air Task Group 7.4. After activating and forming the task group, he spent 4 months at the Pacific Proving

Ground at Eniwetok in 1954 during the operational phase of Operation Castle.

General Estes was assigned as director of weapon systems operations, Wright Air Development Center, Air Research and Development Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, in August 1954. This directorate was transferred to the office of the deputy commander for weapon systems of ARDC in August 1955 and became known as detachment No. 1, Headquarters, ARDC, with station at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. He was named assistant deputy commander for weapon systems with additional duty as commander, detachment No. 1, and director of systems management.

Transferred to Washington, D.C., in August 1957, General Estes became assistant chief of staff for air defense systems, headquarters U.S. Air Force. In May 1958 he became assistant deputy chief of staff, operations, headquarters, U.S. Air Force. On April 1, 1961, he was named deputy commander, Air Force systems command for aerospace systems, with duty assignment in Los Angeles, Calif. On October 10, 1962, he assumed duties as vice commander, headquarters AFSC, Andrews Air Force Base, Md.

General Estes' promotion to lieutenant general was effective May 19, 1961. His decorations include the Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster, and the Czechoslovakian War Cross.

General Estes and his wife, Annah V., have three sons. They are Howell III, attending the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Charles D., a student at Governor Dummer, South Byfield, Mass.; and Michael S., a student at Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Speaker, at 9:30 a.m. Colonel Merritt briefed us on facts concerning the Air Force System, Command, its organization and operational units and systems.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The Air Force Systems Command, established April 1, 1961, is responsible for the rapid advancement of aerospace technology and its adaptation into operational aerospace systems. It is organized to provide the most up to date and effective management of Air Force scientific and technical resources. The Air Force Systems Command—AFSC—is the single manager of all phases of acquisition of new aerospace systems.

AFSC has the task of meeting major space responsibilities of the Department of Defense, providing research, development, test, and engineering of satellites, boosters, space probes, and associated systems needed to support specific National Aeronautics and Space Administration projects and programs arising under basic agreements between DOD and NASA.

From headquarters at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., AFSC directs the operations of seven divisions, seven development and test centers, three contract management regions, and administers the Defense Documentation Center. Command personnel strength numbers approximately 26,650 officers and airmen and 37,500 civilian employees.

In coordinating the military and civilian scientific and industrial efforts of the United States toward the development of aerospace weapon systems, AFSC directs the expenditure of about 40 percent of the Air Force budget, or approximately 10 cents of each Federal tax dollar. For fiscal year 1963 the budget to

support AFSC programs and installations totaled more than \$8.5 billion. The command administers approximately 70,000 contracts having a face value of about \$60 billion.

AFSC manages and controls approximately 300 installations or separate activities in the United States and overseas, including England, South Africa, Greenland, Alaska, Hawaii, Eniwetok, and Singapore. These facilities are valued at about \$2 billion.

Currently, AFSC supervises more than 80 weapon and support systems in varying stages of development or acquisition. Of this total, some 16 are designated systems programs of high priority.

AFSC's deputy to the commander for manned space flight plans, programs, and coordinates allocation of the AFSC resources necessary to support specific NASA projects and programs for manned flight under basic agreements between NASA and the DOD.

Of the 2,519 scientific and technical officers, 52 percent hold bachelor of science degrees; 33 percent hold masters, and 7 percent Ph.D.'s. Of the scientific and technical civilian employees, 80 percent hold bachelor of science degrees or equivalent, 13 percent masters, and 7 percent Ph.D.'s.

AFSC DIVISIONS

Space Systems Division—SSD—Los Angeles, Calif., plans, programs and manages space systems and related equipment. This includes the responsibility for the research, development, engineering, test, on-orbit tracking, telemetry control, recovery, evaluation, procurement, production, quality assurance, and installation and checkout of space systems. As a corollary responsibility, it manages the acquisition of related items such as space boosters and aerospace ground equipment necessary to provide launching, control, and recovery of space equipment and the support of space programs.

Units assigned to SSD are the 6595th Aerospace Test Wing, Vandenberg AFB, Calif.; the 6594th Aerospace Test Wing, Sunnyvale, Calif.; and the 6555th Aerospace Test Wing, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Ballistic Systems Division—BSD—Norton AFB, Calif., plans, programs, and manages acquisition of a ballistic missile program and related equipment that cost \$18 billion through fiscal year 1963. BSD provides for activation of selected missile sites for the Atlas, Titan and Minuteman programs under the most gigantic construction effort in the history of this country. There are Atlas missile launch sites already in operation at nine Air Force bases in States west of the Mississippi, with one in New York. Atlas models D—horizontal on top of the ground—E—horizontal underground—and F—stored in a silo-type encasement below ground—are all operational. Titan I, II and Minuteman missile sites are now located in 7 States.

In all 17 States, covering more than 100,000 miles is involved, to date, with more construction planned. The mobile mid-range ballistic missile—MMRB—program is under BSD's supervision.

Aeronautical Systems Division—ASD—Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, plans and manages the development and acquisition of aeronautical and associated systems. Aerospace systems under the ASD mission include the X-20 Dyna-Soar—the piloted space glider; C-141 transport; F-111—TFX fighter; F4C fighter; XB-70 Valkyrie bomber; AGM-28A, air-to-ground—Hound Dog—missile; MIM-10B—Bomarc—intercept air defense weapon; and the X-19 and XC-142, both vertical takeoff and landing—VTOL—aircraft. ASD is the lead division for AFSC activities to increase the Air Force's worldwide air combat capability for special air warfare which includes limited war and COIN operations.

Electronic Systems Division—ESD—L. G. Hanscom Field, Mass., plans and manages information and communication programs and projects for accomplishment of command, control, warning, surveillance, and support—weather, intelligence—functions. Responsibilities include electronic systems acquisition, test, and support for the Air Force and other U.S. Government departments as requested or directed.

ESD-developed systems or those under development include the semiautomatic ground environment—SAGE—system for directing the air defense of North America; the ballistic missile early warning system—BMEWS—which provides warning against attack by ballistic missiles; the nuclear detonation detection system—nudets—and the space detection and tracking system—spadats—used to detect, track, and compute orbits of satellites.

Aerospace Medical Division—AMD—Brooks AFB, Tex., manages bioastronautics research and development programs in support of the Air Force personnel system, clinical and aerospace medicine requirements. AMD supervises specialized educational programs in aerospace medical subjects. AMD-assigned units include the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.; Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory, Fort J. M. Wainwright, Alaska; 6570th Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; 6571st Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Holloman AFB, N. Mex.; 6570th Personnel Research Laboratory; the Wilford Hall USAF Hospital; and the USAF Epidemiological Laboratory. The last three units are located at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Foreign Technology Division—FTD—Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to prevent possible technological surprise by a potential enemy, the FTD acquires, evaluates, analyzes, and disseminates foreign aerospace technology, in concert with other AFSC divisions and centers. Information collected from a wide variety of sources undergoes screening, then is processed in unique electronic data handling and laboratory processing equipment. Screened and processed information is analyzed by scientific and technical specialists for providing reports, studies, and technical findings and assessments of potential hostile technological or operational environs with

which the Air Force weapon systems must cope.

Research and Technology Division—RTD—Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C., responsible through its assigned laboratories for planning and managing the AFSC exploratory and advanced development programs aimed at creating a broad base of research and technology for timely application in the development of superior, advanced aerospace weapons and support systems and equipment.

Laboratories under RTD supervision and their respective functional areas are listed as follows: The Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland AFB, N. Mex., conducts research in nuclear weapon applications, effects, ballistics, delivery techniques, and safety.

Programs at the Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory, Edwards AFB, Calif., encompass rocket propulsion components, propellants, and associated ground equipment.

The Rome Air Development Center, Griffiss AFB, N.Y., conducts research in electromagnetic energy conversion, signal detection and processing, computation and display, command and control, test and evaluation. The center furnishes research and development and engineering support of intelligence devices, ground communications hardware, the ground environment for surveillance, approach and landing, navigation, and electromagnetic radiation warfare.

There are four laboratories at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, under program direction of the RTD. The Air Force Aero-Propulsion Laboratory works in the areas of airbreathing, electric and advanced propulsion, fuels and lubricants, flight vehicle power, and site support.

The Air Force Materials Laboratory handles research programs in material sciences, metals and ceramics, nonmetallic materials, manufacturing technology, and materials application.

The Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory is concerned with flight vehicle dynamics, performance, control, launching, alighting and structures, crew station, environmental control and escape and aerodynamic decelerators.

The Air Force Avionics Laboratory conducts research and technology in electronic components, optics and photo materials, navigation and guidance, vehicle defense, electronic warfare, communications and reconnaissance.

AFSC CENTERS

Air Force Missile Test Center—AFMTC—Patrick AFB, Fla., develops, maintains and operates the Atlantic Missile Range (including Cape Kennedy Missile Test Annex) in support of U.S. missile and space programs; provides facilities for collecting data for the U.S. Air Force's major ballistic missiles, aerospace systems, the national space program, and includes facilities for the Army, Navy, and NASA.

In recent years AFMTC has compiled a spectacular record of "firsts" in the U.S. military missile and space program. Included among them are the first firing of a U.S. satellite, the first full-range Atlas ICBM launching, and

the first firing of the Bomarc in conjunction with the Air Force SAGE systems.

The AFSC's 6555th Aerospace Test Wing located at the AFMTC and assigned to SSD, prepared the boosters, conducted the countdowns, launched, and put into orbit the capsule carrying the Mercury astronauts.

Against this backdrop of accomplishments, even more important satellite and space programs are underway at Cape Kennedy.

Air Force Flight Test Center—AFFTC—Edwards AFB, Calif., conducts aircraft category II testing. Provides facilities for category I contractor tests and the final functional test and military demonstration intended to determine the capability and suitability of a complete system in meeting established USAF requirements and design objectives. AFFTC is the home of the X-15 research rocket plane which has flown faster and higher than any manned aircraft in the history of world aviation. Also at Edwards is the USAF Aerospace Research Pilot School, the only school in the free world that offers a formal course in space research pilot training. The USAF Parachute Test Group, assigned to AFFTC, is located at El Centro, Calif.

Air Force Special Weapons Center—AFSWC—Kirtland AFB, N. Mex., provides engineering support and testing of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, their components, associated equipment, and related phenomena and environment.

AFSWC also provides support to the Atomic Energy Commission and other Government agencies in conducting continental and overseas nuclear tests.

Air Proving Ground Center—APGC—Eglin AFB, Fla., develops, operates, and maintains the Gulf Test Range for aircraft and missile system tests and an electromagnetic test environment for electronic countermeasure and electronic countermeasure tests; conducts development engineering tests of missile and aircraft systems, subsystems and equipment appropriate to the capabilities and facilities of the Center; and carries out combat effectiveness tests and operates the USAF Climatic Laboratory. In addition, APGC working closely with the Special Warfare Center of the Tactical Air Command, tests munitions and other equipment used in special air warfare, including counterinsurgency—Coin—operations.

Air Force Missile Development Center—AFMDC—Holloman AFB, N. Mex., conducts category II research and development testing of air-to-air missiles and drones. It maintains and operates an inertial guidance test facility and performs rocket firings in support of reentry technology. The Aeromedical Research Laboratory at Holloman conducts research and development in human factors relating to biodynamics and space biology, and was primate manager on Project Mercury.

Since its construction in mid-1950, the high-speed captive missile test track at AFMDC has played an ever-increasing role in missile development and human factors research. The 35,000-foot track is used to test full-scale mis-

sile subsystems and some of the complete weapon systems. Nose cones and other missile components requiring impact or other destructive experiments also are tested on the track.

Arnold Engineering Development Center—AEDC—Arnold AFS, Tenn.: The wind tunnel center of the U.S. Air Force and the largest in the free world, Arnold provides test support in the fields of gas dynamics and propulsion for all the Armed Forces, industrial contractors, NASA, and educational or research institutions.

The AEDC mission is to plan, construct, and operate a series of wind tunnels, high-altitude test cells and aerospace simulation chambers for the development, testing, and evaluation of aircraft, guided missiles, aerospace systems, and rocket and air-breathing propulsion systems.

AEDC is grouped into four major laboratories: the Von Karman Gas Dynamics Facility, which performs aerodynamic testing of scale models of aircraft, missiles, and space weapons under extreme flight conditions; the rocket test facility, which tests aircraft, missile, and spacecraft propulsion systems including ramjets, turbojets, turboprops, and liquid and solid propellant rockets; scale aircraft and missile propulsion systems to investigate combined aerodynamic propulsion characteristics; the propulsion wind tunnel, for testing scale and full model aircraft, missiles, satellites, and the propulsion systems; and the aerospace environmental facility, a series of high vacuum chambers in which space environments up to 300 miles altitude may be simulated.

Defense Documentation Center—DDC—Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va., provides a central service for the Department of Defense for efficient interchange of scientific and technical information. Under one roof are technical and scientific reports available to all the armed services, U.S. Government agencies, and qualified contractors.

Three contract management regions—CMR's—manage the administration of billions of dollars in contracts executed by the AFSC divisions and centers, Air Force Logistics Command field procurement activities, major air commands, DSA, NASA, and other U.S. Government purchasing agencies when required, in addition to those Army and Navy contracts for which the DOD has plant jurisdiction. Each CMR has administrative responsibility for these contracts and contractor surveillance within designated geographical areas. The CMR's assure that specified quantities and qualities of end items are delivered, provide technical direction in the management of the quality control of materiel and services provided, manage the Air Force industrial security program in facilities under contract, give transportation management surveillance, in addition to providing development engineering capability in support of Air Force system program offices and procuring activities designated by AFSC.

The three are, eastern contract management region—ECMR—Olmsted AFB,

Pa.; central contract management region—CCMR—Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; and the western contract management region—WSMR—Mira Loma, Calif.

Air Force Systems Command's 1963 report follows. In addition to the overall release highlighting the command's major activities during the calendar year of 1963, the report consists of six sections of sidebars. These are: First, aviation, aerospace, astronautics; second, missiles, rockets, and space; third, electronics; fourth, aerospace and general medicine, science, bionics; fifth, management, finance, contracts, personnel; and sixth, plastics, materials, chemistry, allied subjects.

For further information on items of specific interest write to: Office of Information, Attention: SCEP, Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND REPORTS ON 1963 ACHIEVEMENTS

Andrews Air Force Base, Md.: During 1963, the Air Force Systems Command—AFSC—headed by Gen. B. A. Schriever, passed important milestones in the advancement of aerospace technology and its adaption into operational aerospace systems for national security.

The highlight in delivery of missile systems to the operational inventory by the Ballistics Systems Division—BSD—Norton AFB, Calif., was the turnover of six squadrons of Titan II missiles to the using command in 1963. The first squadron was delivered on June 13, 1963, at Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz., and the last two squadrons were turned over on December 30, 1963, at Little Rock AFB, Ark. The turnover completed the Titan II program and gives the Nation an inventory of 54 of the powerful weapons.

During the year the BSD also delivered two Minuteman wings to the Strategic Air Command, making an average of one ICBM delivered per day in 1963. AFSC delivery of missile systems during the year raised the total in the SAC inventory to more than 500 ICBM's including Atlas and Titan I squadrons.

Highlighting aircraft development, directed by the Aeronautical Systems Division—ASD—was the rollout on August 22 and first flight of the all-jet C-141 StarLifter cargo transport on December 17, 1963, at Dobbins Air Force Base, Ga.

During the year, also, the X-19—the first of a new triservice family of vertical takeoff and landing—VTOL—aircraft flew for the first time.

In July the Space Systems Division—SSD—Los Angeles, Calif., recorded its 100th Agena satellite launch from Vandenberg AFB, Calif. An Atlas boosted the satellite engine into a polar orbit.

During the same month the world's largest solid propellant motor was successfully fired by SSD. In a static test, the 250-ton, five-segment, 120-inch-diameter motor produced more than 1 million pounds of thrust. The motor will be used on the Air Force Titan III.

AFSC, during the year, continued to provide a large measure of support to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—NASA—in terms of facilities,

technically trained personnel, test and launch assistance.

In the area of contract administration, for example, support of NASA by the western contract management region—WCMR—Mira Loma AFS, Calif., showed a marked increase. Face value of contracts administered increased from about \$450 million in July 1961 to about \$1.5 billion in June 1963.

The ballistic missile early warning system—BMEWS—developed by the Electronic Systems Division, became fully operational on September 17 with turnover of the third station at Flyingdales, England. The other two are located at Clear, Alaska, and Thule, Greenland. BMEWS was built to provide the North American Continent with warning of enemy attack.

On November 21, the Aerospace Medical Division—AMD—Brooks AFB, Tex., formally dedicated the new six-building complex of the School of Aerospace Medicine at Brooks AFB, Tex. The dedicatory address was delivered by the President of the United States.

Assignment to the Research and Technology Division—RTD—Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C., of seven laboratories and the Air Force Systems Engineering Group increased the command's "in house" research capability. RTD, through its laboratories, plans and manages the AFSC exploratory and advanced development programs. The division creates a broad base of research and technology for application in the development of aerospace weapon and support systems.

More than 150 major test launches from Cape Kennedy, Fla., by the Air Force Missile Test Center—AFMTC—advanced the proficiency of America's missile systems and recorded important inroads into space.

On May 24, a Titan ICBM became the 1,400th missile launched from the cape.

Missile range instrumentation capabilities were increased with the assignment of two advanced range instrumentation ships. The ships, the *General H. H. Arnold* and the *General Hoyt S. Vandenberg*, were formally dedicated and delivered to the Atlantic Missile Range in 1963.

Development testing of the supersonic 500-mile-range Hound Dog at low altitudes was successfully concluded with an October 31 launch over the Eglin Test Range which is administered by the Air Proving Ground Center—APGC—Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.

Throughout the year the AFSC continued to emphasize management efficiency in delivering the maximum in qualitatively superior weapon and support systems to the U.S. Air Force at a minimum in cost. As a result, substantial cost reductions for the command during the first quarter of fiscal year 1964 amounted to \$137 million.

In coordinating the military and civilian scientific and industrial efforts of the United States toward the development of aerospace weapon systems, AFSC had managerial responsibility for some 40 percent of the Air Force budget, or approximately 10 cents of each Federal dollar.

For fiscal year 1964 the budget to support AFSC programs and installations totaled more than \$10 billion. The command administers approximately 68,000 contracts having a face value of about \$58 billion.

AVIATION, AEROSPACE, ASTRONAUTICS

The School of Aerospace Medicine—SAM—Brooks AFB, Tex., in July installed a large-scale digital computer for recording, maintaining, and analyzing biomedical data relevant to Air Force man-in-space problems. The system includes an analog-to-digital converter. The system is the first of its kind and size to be used in aerospace physiology and medicine.

SAM uses two of the most heavily instrumented—medical—aircraft in the free world. The two F-100 two-seater jets carry equipment for recording on board and telemetering the following medical measurements: Heart rate; systolic and diastolic blood pressure; rate and depth of respiration; electroencephalogram; and galvanic skin response, to name a few.

With a specially designed seat mounted at various positions on a test sled, Air Force aeromedical personnel fired 48 manned sleds along the laboratory's 240-foot Daisy Decelerator, a compressed-air driven, dual-rail track with a water braking system. Maximum force recorded on a subject was 60 g's. Purpose of the tests was to record a human's reaction to various deceleration forces which might be experienced by Apollo pilots during the recovery. During the tests, 40 different subjects were subjected to deceleration forces in various seat positions determined according to simulated Apollo landing profiles. In July, Airman D. N. Aragon was the subject of the 1,500th ride on the Daisy sled track. The ride was in support of Project Apollo. Present for the run were Col. John Paul Stapp, known as the fastest man on earth since his world famous rocket-sled run in 1954 on the Holloman high-speed test track, and Capt. Eli Beeding, who once endured 83 g's in a deceleration run on the Daisy Decelerator.

The Air Force Missile Development Center—AFMDC—Holloman AFB, N. Mex., was designated as the location for the Ballistic Missile Reentry System Data Center—BMRSDC.

AFMDC completed a test program of the advanced version of the air-to-air Falcon designated the air-launched interceptor missile—AIM 4D. During the yearlong test program, the Falcon hit both ground targets and aerial drones at subsonic and supersonic speeds successfully.

AFMDC was assigned a portion of the testing phase category II of the RF-4C, the reconnaissance version of the F-4C. The plane is considered to be a frontline aircraft until at least 1975. The reconnaissance version features special radar antennas and other devices to enable it to "see" objects on the ground with greater clarity.

Last October AFMDC fired its 2,000th high-speed test sled down its 35,700-foot test track.

Nearing completion at the Center is a 260-inch radius centrifuge. It will provide the free world with an unequalled instrument for the calibration, testing, and evaluation of inertial guidance systems and their components.

As 1963 drew to a close, the Air Force Special Weapons Center—AFSWC—Kirtland AFB, N. Mex., neared completion of a 32-pound miniature space "laboratory" designed to measure strengths of the earth's magnetic field. The 8-inch-high by 20-inch-in-diameter package is the smallest instrument compartment of its kind ever used at AFSWC.

An "atomic heat engine," consisting of a small nuclear reactor without moving parts, was developed for AFSWC. The "engine" also has a system of thermionic converters to change the reactor's heat directly into electricity.

Scientists at AFSWC and those from the contractor seek to determine how efficient and reliable the concept would be as an auxiliary power source for future spacecraft. Thermionic systems promise important reductions in payload weights, increases in power output, and greater reliability for power needs of space vehicles of the coming decade.

On October 1 the first Lockheed NF-104A aerospace trainer was delivered to the Air Force Flight Test Center—AFFTC—Edwards AFB, Calif. The craft is equipped with a 6,000-pound thrust rocket that will enable the plane to reach altitudes of 125,000 feet.

AFFTC test pilot Maj. Robert W. Smith climbed to 118,860 feet on November 15 in the rocket-assisted NF-104 for an unofficial world altitude record.

Construction began September 14 on a \$3.5 million simulator for use by the Aerospace Research Pilot School at AFFTC to train crews in full mission space flight profiles, in addition to rendezvous and docking maneuvers.

The ASSET aeroelastic vehicle underwent hypersonic mach 8 and mach 10 wind tunnel testing at the Arnold Engineering Development Center—AEDC—Arnold AFS, Tenn., to help scientists obtain information on structural integrity, static stability, and other aerodynamic characteristics. ASSET is an acronym for aerothermodynamic/elastic structural systems environmental tests. It was launched on September 18 from the cape to explore the guidance of reentry into the atmosphere from space.

A space helmet radio transceiver aimed at providing unrestricted mobility for crewmen was developed at the Air Force Avionics Laboratory—AFAL—Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. AFAL is under the Research and Technology Division—RTD—Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. A sometimes hazardous "tied in place" situation was eliminated when a radio link replaced headset cords. Such a device can be used in aircraft, space vehicles, or for communication by ground crews.

First flight tests were underway at the Aeronautical Systems Division—ASD—Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, of a new communication system designed to penetrate the plasma sheath surrounding an aerospace vehicle reentering the earth's atmosphere. Plasma results

when air in front of a vehicle heats up to 20,000 degrees and more—about twice the temperature on the surface of the sun.

A completely air-transportable hydrant refueling system gives added punch to the free world's ability to cope with limited and brush wars. ASD developed a system that can handle 200,000 gallons of fuel stored in four buna "N" coated, nylon tanks.

An escape and survival system—called the most advanced yet developed—will protect the crew of the F-111—TFX—tactical fighter. The system for the two-man crew is a complete compartment, including their craft seats. ASD developed the system.

A portable aircraft-arresting barrier was developed by ASD for use in support of limited war operations. The system is designed for forward airfields where permanent installations are not practical. Under test, 60 engagements were made of aircraft equipped with hooks, including a rapid cycle test of 12 arrestments in an hour.

Flight testing began in October of the first production model F-5A military tactical fighter. The craft—capable of supersonic speed up to altitudes of 50,000 feet—is the first of those being built for use in the military assistance program—MAP.

A vertical takeoff and landing craft—VTOL—an X-19—was rolled out in ceremonies on July 23 at the Curtiss-Wright Corp., Caldwell, N.J. ASD manages the VTOL program.

The laminar flow control X-21 aircraft made its first flight from Hawthorne, Calif., to Edwards AFB on April 18.

Air Force aircraft, some of World War II vintage, are being equipped to play new roles in remote areas of the world as counterinsurgency—coin—aircraft. The wide spectrum of coin operations offers use for a variety of off-the-shelf or out of inventory aircraft and helicopters—from a modified B-26 World War II bomber to present-day light liaison aircraft.

The first of several hundred F-4C mach 2 tactical fighters was accepted by the Air Force more than 2 months ahead of schedule in May 1963. The two-place all-weather fighter carries a variety of weapons, including more than twice the conventional bomb load of the World War II B-17 heavy bomber.

First Air Force flight of the two-place F-105F fighter aircraft was made on June 21, 1963. Six days later, the Air Force accepted the initial production F-105F, approximately 9 months after contractual go-ahead was received.

MISSILES, ROCKETS, AND SPACE

The first full-scale advanced ballistic reentry systems—ABRES—underwent successful test on March 1 by an all-Air Force crew of the 6555th Aerospace Test Wing from Patrick AFB, Fla.

The 6511th Test Group—Parachute—of the Air Force Flight Test Center—AFFTC—Edwards AFB, Calif., made the first space capsule recovery on land when on May 2 it recovered the "boiler-plate" full-scale Apollo capsule at El Centro, Calif.

Since March 1959, more than 460 space probes have been conducted from Air Proving Ground Center's—APGC—Eglin AFB, Fla., aerospace launch facility on Santa Rosa Island. The probes included at least 87 in the Project Firefly program. The project actually is the intense investigation of the earth's atmosphere and an assault on the secrets of "near space."

The shock test facility at the Air Force Special Weapons Center—AFSWC—Kirtland AFB, N. Mex., simulated nuclear shock tests during the year on the shock-insulation system for the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile's underground launch control center.

Growth of a complex of nuclear research and development facilities at AFSWC continued through the year.

For more than a decade, AFSWC has tested nuclear weapon and space probe systems; provided Air Force support for underground nuclear tests; and operated weapons effects simulation facilities.

During 1963, it fabricated and tested space probe instrument packages and provided flight planning and documentation services for space programs.

AFSWC test aircraft carried out about 500 missions during the year in support of nuclear weapon and space systems development.

The first launch from the Atlantic Missile Range of a Titan II intercontinental ballistic missile—ICBM—was accomplished on February 6 by an all-Air Force crew from Ballistic Systems Division—BSD—Norton AFB, Calif. The ICBM carried the heaviest payload ever fired a distance of 6,500 miles by a ballistic missile.

On June 30, Space Systems Division—SSD—recorded its 200th Thor launch. The figure includes the use of the Thor as a space booster—Thor/Agena, Thor/Delta, Thor/Able, and Thor/Ablestar—and as an intermediate range ballistic missile—IRBM.

A tetrahedral research satellite—TRS—was launched in September by SSD from a spacecraft in orbit. It communicated essential data regarding the effects of radiation damage encountered in space.

SSD accepted the first Titan III engines on November 27 from the Aerojet-General Corporation of Sacramento, Calif. The engines were the first- and second-stage liquid fuel engines for the Titan IIIA—core of the Titan IIIC. Combined, they produce a total thrust of 530,000 pounds.

On October 25, the SSD accepted the first Gemini launch vehicle from the Martin Company. The booster—a modified Titan II—will be used in support of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's—NASA—Gemini program.

Launch of the first Titan II from an operationally configured silo took place on February 15 from Vandenberg AFB, Calif.

Construction began February 15 of the integrate-transfer-launch—ITL—facility for the USAF Titan III standard launch system on the Banana River at Cape Kennedy, Fla. The facility will be

built on soil dredged from the bottom of the river.

USAF Maj. L. Gordon Cooper captured the imagination of people everywhere on May 16 when he completed 22 orbits of the earth in 34 hours, 20 minutes, and 30 seconds after being boosted into orbit from Cape Kennedy—then Cape Canaveral—Fla., by an Atlas.

ELECTRONICS

A room literally without echoes was installed last March at the Air Proving Ground Center—APGC—Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. The room, an anechoic chamber, and a centrifuge test new electronic equipment.

The Avionics Laboratory and the Air Force Materials Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, contributed extensively to the operation of lasers in a space environment.

The laser—light amplification by the stimulation of emissive radiation—is a narrow beam of coherent light which does not spread like a conventional or incoherent light source.

A continuous wave laser system, pumped only by a tungsten bulb, has been developed.

An air-to-air infrared communications system, difficult to jam, intercept, or detect was developed by the Air Force Avionics Laboratory.

The Aeronautical Systems Division—ASD—Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, developed a unique plating process—leading the way for possible applications in molecular electronics and aerospace research. Technicians extended the process to include vapor plating the interior surfaces of teflon tubing, and the interior surfaces of ceramic nozzles with films of tungsten for tests in solid fuel missiles. Devices proposed as a result of the study are thin film coaxial cables, flexible wave guides, resistors, diodes, capacitors, and storage units.

It was announced on November 20 that a \$616,499 electronic brain was being built for Air Force Flight Test Center—AFFTC—researchers at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. The computing system will enable researchers to make precise calculations required for manned space vehicle operations anywhere from the earth to the moon.

On January 1, 1963, Rome Air Development Center—RADC—Griffiss Air Force Base, N.Y., was assigned to the Research and Technology Division, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. In August the Passive Satellite Research Terminal at Floyd, N.Y., was dedicated. The center's new 60-foot-in-diameter parabolic steerable antenna will be used to track passive satellites and for other space communications research.

Early in January, the Electronic Systems Division—ESD—Hanscom Field, Mass., demonstrated a new all-weather multipurpose landing system. The design calls for a system capable of landing all types of aircraft in adverse weather and visibility conditions. It controls the aircraft on landing approach through instant computer data fed to the aircraft by radar and electronics.

Instructions are relayed to the aircraft's automatic pilot system which

then adjusts direction, speed, angle, elevation, and glide path to touchdown. Manual operation returns may be used at any time during the approach or landing.

The ESD-developed Semi-Automatic Ground Environment—SAGE—Center at North Bay, Ontario, Canada, was declared operational September 26. The center is the headquarters for the Northern Norad—North American Air Defense Command—region. Northern Norad provides air defense coverage for the New England States, the Canadian Northwest Territories, Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and most of Ontario.

ESD completed on January 15 testing of a high-quality tropospheric scatter communications system. The system went into operation in South Vietnam and Thailand less than 18 months after development got underway.

Development of a highly reliable, transportable, tactical air navigation—tacan—guidance system was announced on March 8, by ESD. The system provides instantaneous bearing and range information to aircraft within a 200-nautical-mile range. The system can be used in tactical situations and at installations both in this country and overseas. It weighs one-fourth that of the present tacan, and can be placed into operation in 2 hours after arrival at a site.

AEROSPACE AND GENERAL MEDICINE, SCIENCE

The 6570th Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories—AMRL—Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, completed plans to provide the Air Force with an inhalation toxicology facility to help scientists study effects of gases, vapor, aerosol, and dust exposure on humans and animals. Results are expected to give researchers a definition of human tolerance limits to toxic stresses they will encounter in closed atmospheres or orbital systems.

The initial phase of the Centralized Space Training Facility study by the 6570th Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, ended. The study determined the personnel and training requirements of future military space systems. Mission spectrums of 10 systems studied included reconnaissance, scientific tests, support, logistics, strategic and lunar.

AMRL initiated the first lunar gravity research in 1963. Using a zero-gravity parabola aircraft tests were conducted under actual lunar—one-sixth earth gravity—conditions.

Man's normal walking gait turned out to be equivalent to a fast walk in slow motion. The stride was longer in distance and time. Low frictional forces caused the "astronauts" to stumble backward when trying to turn while running forward. One man could easily pick up two men, walk with them and toss them 10 feet away.

AMRL found the solution to the problem of aircrew eye protection from nuclear flashes during daylight operations. A 1-percent neutral density gold-coated fixed filter offered protection to the eyes

against the thermal effects of a nuclear fireball.

The U.S. Air Force Hospital, Lackland, became known officially as the Wilford Hall U.S. Air Force Hospital. The hospital, under the Aerospace Medical Division—AMD—and located at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex., is the largest such installation in the Air Force. It was named in memory of Maj. Gen. Wilford Hall, commanding surgeon of several major Air Force commands and one of the leading proponents of military clinical medicine. In July, a cobalt 60 radiotherapeutic clinic was completed and went into operation at the Wilford Hall U.S. Air Force Hospital. The clinic uses the most powerful cobalt 6,700-curie source now used in the continental United States.

A new surgical technique to correct sound distortion which often accompanies nerve deafness was studied and developed at the Wilford Hall U.S. Air Force Hospital, Aerospace Medical Division—AMD. U.S. Air Force Capt. Robert Clubb designed the microscopic surgical procedure to release a normal pressure on the eardrum which, to date, has cured symptoms of dizziness and imbalance.

A centrifuge that can subject a 500-pound package to a force of 100 g.'s went into operation, enhancing the laboratory facilities of the 3208th Test Group, Air Proving Ground Center—APGC—Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. The centrifuge may attain speeds up to 225 revolutions per minute.

Radio Corp. of America designed a functional, electronic model of a frog's retina for the Aeronautical Systems Division—ASD—Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The model is applied to the study of information handling techniques in the area of property filtering, parallel processing, and optoelectronic logic.

A frog's retina filters what the frog sees and only that information essential to its survival is transmitted to the frog's brain. The model duplicates four of these filtering functions of the frog. They are detection of edges, moving convexities, time-changing contrast, and dimming. The model contains about 33,000 electronic components.

The Rome Air Development Center—RADC—Griffiss Air Force Base, N.Y., made marked progress during the year in language translation techniques. Russian, for example, can be translated into English at the rate of 1,800 words a minute. The translator is in operation at the Foreign Technology Division—FTD—Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

MANAGEMENT, FINANCE, CONTRACTS, PERSONNEL

Each month, from 40 to 50 percent of subcontracts issued by large companies under the jurisdiction of the central contract management region—CCMR—Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, goes to small business. The dollar value of these contracts ranges from \$40 to \$50 million.

More than \$1 million was saved in 1963 by using Air Force-owned machinery for new production. Another—audited—savings of more than \$800,000

was recorded by eliminating unnecessary production steps or parts of equipment. A savings of nearly one-half million dollars was effected by using modern methods of preservation and packaging of shipments from contractors.

By the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 1964, CCMR saved more than \$4 million of an annual goal of \$9,264,000 for the year. The savings represents 74 percent of the goal.

More than 50 large companies in the CCMR area agreed to place varying amounts of their subcontracts with small businesses, with the result that 1,000 to 1,300 region contracts have been with small business firms.

Research is underway at the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories—AMRL—Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to develop methods that can be used by Government agencies and their contractors to build a "bank" of task-skill information useful for improving the design and development of advanced systems. Thus far, preliminary in-house research has developed computer methods that will store, retrieve, and update information on concepts. Methodology included the following: A category system; task analysis formats; analysis of task-skill information in system requirement—SR—studies; computer storage of analyzed information; and development and use of request programs. Results to date are encouraging. Future work will modify present programs to accommodate data appearing throughout system development and operation.

Research conducted since 1959 at the 6570th Personnel Research Laboratory—PRL—Lackland AFB, Tex., on the problem of nonadaptive Air Force personnel has demonstrated the relatively high discharge rate for unsuitability occurring for high school dropouts who enter service. Findings by the PRL, transmitted to the President's Committee on High School Dropouts, contributed to the national emphasis on increasing the retention efforts of high schools.

The first Ballistic Systems Division "purse strings" cost savings validation on September 3 resulted in a \$5.5 million savings. An idea by Capt. Peter E. Rawlings resulted in the retrofitting of research and development guidance sets for Titan II training launches. BSD is located at Norton AFB, Calif.

On February 19 the Electronic Systems Division—ESD—Hanscom Field, Mass., was assigned the responsibility for selecting all of the Air Force's business and scientific-type computers.

PLASTICS, MATERIALS, CHEMISTRY, ALLIED SUBJECTS

The Aeronautical Systems Division—ASD—Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, recorded progress in the development of elastomeric material compatible with liquid propellants. New materials and processes are being developed that possess greater resistance to the injurious properties of certain liquid fuels. The elastomers are used for components such as seals, gaskets, flexible connectors, diaphragms, and expulsion bladders required for advanced aerospace vehicles.

For the first time single crystals of cuprous chloride were grown by ASD.

Future use of the crystals will be in optical communication systems designs and radar systems.

New fabrics woven from multifilament yarns and an experimental weaving loom acquired by ASD offer potential advances in development of parachutes and other decelerators, and expandable aerospace structures.

Using multifilament yarns, fabrics have been produced which possess up to 100 times greater folding endurance, five times higher tear strength, and 20 percent higher tensile strength than single filament fabrics. The new materials also have a wrinkle recovery of as much as 33 percent, compared with none for single filament fabrics.

The laboratory-scale loom acquired by ASD can be used to weave research samples from 2 inches to 20 inches in width from small quantities of new fibers. The weave can be varied geometrically without any loss in yarn or need for changing yarn alignment.

Common gelatin is under research by ASD. ASD scientists anticipate using gelatin in materials for shelters, solar collectors, passive communication satellites and other cloth structures to be reinforced with the rigidizing product.

Many dangerous gases and dust particles can be safely monitored by a device in use by the Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory, Edwards AFB, Calif. Designed to detect harmful boron compounds used in rocket propulsion research, the device also can be adapted to measure minute quantities of other toxic or flammable vapors.

Scientists at the Research and Technology Division's—RTD—Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, established strength criteria for the design of supersonic textile canopies for high dynamic pressure operations. Thus far, 24 tests have deployed surface pressures between 1,500 and 2,800 per square foot, and canopy surface temperatures up to 200° F. were measured. Later it is planned to continue dynamic pressures as high as 10,000 per square foot.

AFSC OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

During its 13 years of operation, the Air Force Systems Command has recorded significant achievements in research, development, test, procurement, and production in fulfilling its mission of advancing aerospace systems for the U.S. Air Force. Activated on January 23, 1950, as the Air Research and Development Command, the organization was redesignated the Air Force Systems Command on April 1, 1961.

Some of the command's highlights follow:

January 23, 1950: Air Research and Development Command—ARDC—established.

July 24, 1950: The first missile launch was made from Cape Canaveral, Fla. The Bumper No. 8, a German V-2, with a 700-pound Army WAC Corporal mounted, climbed 10 miles, separated from the second stage Corporal, then traveled 15 more miles.

June 25, 1951: Arnold Engineering Development Center—AEDC—Arnold Air Force System, Tenn., was dedicated by

President Harry S. Truman. The Center's wind tunnels are the largest in the free world.

September 20, 1951: The Air Force made its first successful recovery of animals from a rocket flight. A monkey and 11 mice were launched from the Air Force Missile Development Center—AFMDC—Holloman Air Force Base, N. Mex., in an Aerobee rocket and survived an altitude of 236,000 feet.

December 12, 1953: USAF Maj. Charles E. Yeager flew a Bell X-1A, launched from a B-29, 1,612 miles per hour—mach 2.5—at the Air Force Flight Test Center—AFFTC—Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

July 1, 1954: Western Development Division of ARDC at Inglewood, Calif., was established under Brig. Gen. B. A. Schriever, with authority to direct the ballistic missile development program authorized by USAF's May 1954 directives.

December 10, 1954: Col. John Paul Stapp, USAF, MC, attained a speed of 632 miles per hour on a rocket-propelled sled run at the AFMDC, Holloman AFB. He sustained the greatest g-force—40 g.'s—ever endured by man in recorded deceleration tests. It was the equivalent of mach 1.7 at 35,000 feet. Mach 1—or the speed of sound—clocks at 762 miles per hour at sea level.

September 7, 1956: USAF Capt. Iven C. Kincheloe set an altitude record for manned flight by piloting a rocket-propelled Bell X-2 to a height of 126,200 feet at AFFTC, Edwards AFB.

September 27, 1956: USAF Capt. Milburn G. Apt flew an X-2 rocket-powered aircraft to a record 2,094 miles per hour—mach 3.196—at AFFTC, Edwards AFB. He was killed when the craft crashed.

August 19, 1957: USAF Maj. David G. Simons of the AFMDC, Holloman AFB, made a 32-hour balloon flight to a record altitude of 101,516 feet. He ascended from Crosby, Minn., and landed the following day—August 20—at Elm Lake, S. Dak.

December 17, 1957: The Atlas was fired successfully for the first time by the USAF from the Atlantic Missile Range—AMR—Cape Canaveral. The intercontinental ballistic missile—ICBM—targeted 500 miles downrange.

October 11, 1958: A USAF Thor-Able-I boosted Pioneer I, an International Geophysical Year—IGY—space probe vehicle, from Cape Canaveral. Pioneer I traveled 70,700 miles before returning to earth 2 days later. It determined the radial extent of the great radiation belt, first observations of the earth's and interplanetary magnetic field, and first measurements of micrometeorite density in interplanetary space.

December 18, 1958: The USAF, using a 4-ton Atlas, boosted Score—the "Talking Atlas" into orbit from the AMR. The following day the satellite broadcast a tape-recorded Christmas message from President Eisenhower back to earth, marking the first such feat from space.

February 6, 1959: The USAF made its first successful launch of a Titan ICBM from Cape Canaveral.

February 28, 1959: Discoverer I, a satellite weighing 1,450 pounds, was suc-

cessfully boosted into a polar orbit by the USAF Thor from the Pacific Missile Range—PMR.

April 23, 1959: First successful test firing of GAM-77 Hound Dog supersonic, air-launched missile, from a B-52 at Air Proving Ground Center—APGC—Eglin AFB, Fla.

September 15, 1959: A full-sized model of the Minuteman ICBM was fired in a tethered test from an underground silo at AFFTC, Edwards AFB.

September 17, 1959: A. Scott Crossfield piloted the X-15 research craft in its first powered flight. The craft, using interim Thiokol-RMD XLR-11 engines, was released by B-52 mother ship approximately 36 minutes after taking off from AFFTC, Edwards AFB.

December 14, 1959: USAF Capt. Joe B. Jordan flew the F-104 Starfighter to a world altitude record of 103,395.9 feet for launched aircraft at AFFTC, Edwards AFB.

December 15, 1959: USAF Capt. Joseph W. Rogers, flying an F-106 Delta Dart, set a world speed record of 1,520.9 m.p.h. on an 11-mile straightaway course at AFFTC, Edwards AFB.

April 1, 1960: The USAF Thor-Able launched the 270-pound Tiros I, the first known weather satellite, from the AMR. Tiros—television infrared observation satellite—photographed and transmitted 22,952 cloud covers of the earth from 450 miles high until June 29. Tiros I was hailed as ushering in a new era of meteorological observation.

April 13, 1960: A Thor-Able-Star launched Transit I-B, a U.S. Navy navigational satellite, from Cape Canaveral. The flight demonstrated the first engine restart in space.

May 20, 1960: The USAF fired an Atlas carrying a 1.5-ton payload off the Cape Canaveral launch pad to a target area 9,040 miles away in the Indian Ocean.

June 22, 1960: The USAF Thor-Able-Star launched the Navy Transit II-A carrying navigation and radiation instruments from Cape Canaveral. A Greb—Galactic Radiation and Beta—"piggyback" also was carried aloft, marking the first twin satellite launching to date.

August 11, 1960: A 300-pound capsule ejected by the USAF Discoverer XIII was recovered in the Pacific, marking the first recovery of an object ejected from an orbiting satellite.

August 16, 1960: USAF Capt. Joseph W. Kittinger, Jr., testing equipment and free-fall technique, parachuted from an open gondola 102,800 feet above the AFMDC, Holloman AFB. He free-fell for 4.5 minutes before opening his chute at 17,500 feet. The entire jump required 13 minutes and 8 seconds.

August 19, 1960: A capsule ejected by the USAF Discoverer XIV became the first object recovered in midair from an orbiting satellite. USAF Capt. Harold F. Mitchell piloted a C-119 to a successful catch above the Pacific. Discoverer XIV had been launched from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., the previous day.

October 4, 1960: The USAF Thor-Able-Star successfully launched the Courier I-B communications satellite from Cape Canaveral. After completing one orbit, it received a recorded message from

President Eisenhower beamed from Fort Monmouth, N.J., which was retransmitted to a station in Puerto Rico. This marked the 100th launch of a Thor—military and scientific combined.

November 12, 1960: Discoverer XVII was launched by a Thor-Agena-B from Cape Canaveral, marking the first time a restartable Agena-B second stage was flown successfully.

January 24, 1961: The first Atlas E was fired successfully from Cape Canaveral.

January 31, 1961: Ham, a chimpanzee trained at the Aeromedical Field Laboratory, Holloman AFB, rode a Redstone rocket in a 115-mile high, suborbital flight 420 miles down the AMR.

February 1, 1961: The first Minuteman was launched by an all-Air Force crew 4,600 miles down the AMR, impacting in the target area. The Minuteman is the first solid-fuel ICBM.

February 22, 1961: The USAF Thor-Able-Star launched the Navy's Transit III-B vehicle into orbit from the AMR. The satellite, like its predecessors, was designed to be of worldwide military and commercial navigational aid.

March 8, 1961: The Department of Defense assigned responsibility for military space development activities to the Air Force.

April 1, 1961: The Air Force Systems Command—AFSC—was formed from elements of two former commands—the Air Research and Development Command—ARDC—and the Air Materiel Command—AMC. The latter became the Air Force Logistics Command—AFLC.

May 3, 1961: The first successful launch of a Titan ICBM from an underground silo was made from Vandenberg AFB.

May 5, 1961: Comdr. Alan B. Shepard made the first manned, sub-orbital flight under Project Mercury 5,100 miles down the AMR.

June 5, 1961: The first aerospace research pilot course began at the AFFTC, Edwards AFB. The first graduates formed the faculty for the new course of the Air Force Experimental Flight Test Pilot School.

June 16, 1961: A rocket test stand designed to support tests of rockets producing 1.5 million pounds of thrust was completed at the AFFTC, Edwards AFB.

June 20, 1961: The Arcas-Robin series—probes of upper atmosphere—was concluded at the APGC, Eglin AFB.

June 23, 1961: USAF Maj. Robert M. White set a new speed record for manned aircraft when he flew the X-15 at 3,603 miles per hour over the AFFTC, Edwards AFB range. Major White attained the record with a full-throttle operation of the XLR-99 engine for 75 seconds.

June 29, 1961: Transit IV-A, the navigational satellite, was launched from Cape Canaveral by a Thor-Able-Star booster. The satellite was the first such vehicle equipped with nuclear power. Its power source was a radioisotope-powered battery of the SNAP—systems for nuclear auxiliary power—series.

July 1, 1961: Three contract management regions were reassigned to AFSC in keeping with the single manager responsibility for aerospace systems acqui-

sition. The three are eastern contract management region—ECMR—Olmsted AFB, Pa.; the central contract management region—CCMR—Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; and the western contract management region—WCMR—Mira Loma AFB, Calif.

July 6, 1961: An Atlas E ICBM launched from Cape Canaveral established a record for a U.S. military missile by rocketing to target 9,050 miles before impacting its 1.5-ton nosecone 1,000 miles southeast of Capetown, South Africa.

July 12, 1961: Tiros III was launched by a Thor-Delta booster from Cape Canaveral. The satellite, 42 inches in circumference, weighing between 280 and 300 pounds, carried television cameras and infrared sensors to photograph cloud covers of the earth from a maximum altitude of 400 miles.

July 14, 1961: The first free flight of a GAM-72B Quail—diversionary—missile was launched from the Eglin (Fla.) Gulf Test Range.

July 21, 1961: USAF Capt. Virgil I. Grissom made the second manned sub-orbital flight in the Liberty Bell 7 capsule when he rode a Redstone rocket 303 miles down the AMR at 5,310 mph.

August 8, 1961: An Atlas F ICBM was launched for the first time from Cape Kennedy. The "F" missile, designed for long-term storage of liquid fuels and for a shortened countdown, was the only Atlas model scheduled for emplacement in hardened, underground silos.

August 15, 1961: An Air Force Thor-Delta booster placed Explorer XII into orbit from Cape Canaveral. The satellite carried instruments to measure the Van Allen radiation belt. The highly eccentric orbit of the satellite permitted the study of phenomena at altitudes between 170 and 50,000 miles.

September 13, 1961: The worldwide Mercury tracking network was used for the first time in observing the orbit of an unmanned vehicle launched by an Atlas booster. The test demonstrated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—NASA—that the Air Force Atlas was capable of launching a man into orbit.

October 5, 1961: USAF Lieutenants Melvin E. Pollard and Craig V. Miller completed a 17-day experiment in an 8-by-12-foot steel cabin—breathing almost 100 percent oxygen—in a bioastronautic study of mental and physical reflexes and processes. For 20 hours daily the officers alternated in the operation of the control panel of a behavior simulator. Vice President Lyndon Johnson congratulated the officers and entered the cabin after the test was completed. The experiment was conducted at the Aerospace Medical Center, Brooks AFB, Tex.

October 10, 1961: The APGC, Eglin AFB, conducted its 200th high-altitude launch of probe vehicles for making meteorological and other investigations.

October 12, 1961: The Air Force Experimental Flight Test Pilot School was designated the USAF Aerospace Research Pilot School, Edwards AFB.

November 1, 1961: Air Force aerospace research resources were incorporated into the newly established Aerospace Medical Division—AMD—of the AFSC.

November 9, 1961: USAF Maj. Robert M. White piloted the X-15 aircraft to a top speed of 4,093 m.p.h. (mach 6.04) while flying at full throttle at an altitude of 101,600 feet above the test range at Edwards AFB.

November 15, 1961: A Thor-Able-Star boosted the U.S. Navy's Transit IV-B carrying the TRAAC satellite—transit research and attitude control—into orbit from Cape Canaveral to test gravity system for satellite attitude control.

November 17, 1961: A Minuteman was fired from Cape Canaveral in the first fully successful launch of the ICBM from an underground silo.

November 21, 1961: A USAF crew test-fired its first Titan when members of the 6555th Aerospace Test Wing launched a test missile on a 5,000-mile flight from Cape Canaveral.

November 23, 1961: The entire Atlas E force was activated and deployed with the acceptance from AFSC of the ICBM by a SAC squadron at Warren AFB, Wyo.

December 12, 1961: A Thor-Agena-B boosted Discoverer XXXVI from Vandenberg AFB. It carried a "piggyback" satellite, the first such satellite built by private citizens. It transmitted Morse code messages to ham operators throughout the world.

December 15, 1961: Students of class no. 1 of the military space pilots course were graduated from the Aerospace Research Pilot School, Edwards AFB.

January 26, 1962: An Atlas boosted a Ranger III from Cape Canaveral that bypassed the moon and went into solar orbit.

January 29, 1962: The 47th and last Titan I ICBM was test-fired successfully from Cape Canaveral. In all, 34 of the shots were successful, with 9 partially successful, and 4 unsuccessful.

February 15, 1962: In the fifth consecutive silo launch, a Minuteman ICBM set a new record by rocketing 3,900 miles from its pad at Cape Canaveral.

February 19, 1962: A USAF T-38 Talon—a twin engine, supersonic trainer made by Northrop—set four time-to-climb records: 1.86 miles in 35.62 seconds; 3.72 miles in 51.429 seconds; 5.58 miles in 64.76 seconds, and 7.44 miles in 95.74 seconds. Records were made at Edwards AFB.

February 20, 1962: An Air Force Atlas D booster launched Lt. Col. John H. Glenn from Cape Canaveral on the first American manned orbital trip. AFSC units shared in both the recording and tracking functions during the three-orbit flight, in addition to research and development preliminaries of the specially built booster.

February 28, 1962: CWO Edward Murray was ejected from a B-58 traveling 565 m.p.h. at an altitude of 20,000 feet, ending 20 months of successful testing of an escape capsule for B-58 crews at the AFFTC, Edwards AFB. His work qualified the former paratrooper for the AFSC Aerospace Primus Club, an organization restricted to persons who have contributed significant aerospace "firsts."

March 16, 1962: The first successful launch of a Titan II ICBM was made from Cape Canaveral.

March 23, 1962: An all-Air Force crew launched an Atlas D from Vandenberg AFB during a visit by President Kennedy.

April 18, 1962: The first Titan I squadron complex at Lowry AFB, Colo., was transferred formally by AFSC to the Strategic Air Command—SAC—operational inventory.

April 23, 1962: An Air Force Atlas boosted Ranger IV from Cape Canaveral its payload presumably landing on the moon.

May 1, 1962: The office of Deputy to the Commander for Manned Space Flight was established at Headquarters AFSC as the AFSC focal point for all Air Force actions pertaining to the national manned space flight effort.

May 2-5, 1962: AFSC Management Conference was held in Monterey, Calif. It was attended by 130 prominent leaders in industry, science, finance, and education, along with senior government officials for a frank exchange of views under the subject, "Systems Acquisition and Management in Today's Environment." Addresses, papers, and seminars to the conference resulted in numerous, valuable recommendations for follow-up action.

May 4, 1962: A Titan ICBM was launched from the PMR, marking the 100th successful firing from Vandenberg AFB.

June 1, 1962: A Thor-Agena-B rocket launched Oscar II, a 10-pound piggyback payload, from Vandenberg AFB for the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). The device broadcast "Hi" to worldwide amateur radio operators.

June 19, 1962: A Thor-Delta booster placed Tiros V in orbit from Cape Canaveral. The satellite, 42 inches in circumference, weighing from 280 to 300 pounds, was launched to photograph cloud covers of the earth from 400 miles high.

July 1, 1962: AFSC consolidated all its track testing under its AFMDC, Holloman AFB. All surplus tracks were inactivated or put on standby status.

July 10, 1962: The world's first international communications satellite, Telstar I, was rocketed into an earth orbit from Cape Canaveral by a Thor-Delta missile. The 170-pound satellite made possible the relay of live television and radio programs between the United States and Europe.

July 16, 1962: An escape capsule for the crew of the XB-70 supersonic bomber was tested successfully at the AFFTC, Edwards AFB.

July 17, 1962: Maj. Robert White flew the X-15 experimental aircraft 314,500 feet—59.6 miles—above the California coast for a new altitude record and became the first pilot to receive Astronaut Wings for man-controlled flight above 50 miles.

July 26, 1962: The Research and Technology Division—RTD—Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C., was established under AFSC, thus enhancing the in-house research and exploratory development capabilities of the command.

August 1, 1962: U.S. Air Force launched the first Atlas F from an underground silo. The ICBM targeted to the vicinity of the Marshall Islands, 5,000

miles from its Vandenberg AFB launching site.

August 9, 1962: A single Air Force crew launched two Atlas missiles from Vandenberg AFB with only 13 minutes elapsing between launches. The feat ended the Atlas D category III test program supported by AFSC.

August 10, 1962: The Clinical Sciences Division of the School of Aerospace Medicine, AMD, Brooks AFB, completed evaluation of 32 astronaut candidates for NASA and a group of applicants for the USAF aerospace research pilot course, Edwards AFB.

August 13, 1962: An all-Air Force crew conducted its first launch of an Atlas F ICBM from Cape Kennedy.

August 27, 1962: Mariner II, a Venus probe, was launched from Cape Canaveral by an Atlas ICBM. The probe passed within 20,000 miles of Venus on December 14, 1962.

August 28, 1962: The APGC, Elgin AFB, completed its 300th high-altitude space probe 42 months after the program went into operation. A Nike-Cajun was launched 90 miles to measure electronic propagation of the ionosphere.

September 20, 1962: Maj. H. C. Gordon, R. L. Rogers, and J. W. Wood; Capt. A. H. Crews, Jr., and W. J. Knight—all USAF officers—and Milton Thompson, NASA, were named to participate in the X-20 Dyna-Soar spacecraft operational program.

October 31, 1962: ANNA, a geodetic research satellite, was placed into orbit from Cape Canaveral by the USAF's Thor-Able-Star. The satellite contained instruments designed to mark position on the earth, locate the center of its mass and measure its strength and determine the direction of the gravitational field.

November 13, 1962: The Air Force announced that the world's smallest satellite was boosted into orbit by an Atlas-Agena at the PMR. The tetrahedral radiation satellite—TRS—a 1.5 pound, pyramid-shaped satellite, was designed to send back data on the Van Allen radiation belt.

December 5, 1962: The last test flight of an Atlas ICBM—an all "Blue Suit" launch—landed 5,000 miles from its Cape Canaveral launch site.

December 11, 1962: Malmstrom AFB, Mont., became the first Minuteman ICBM operational base with the turnover of the first two flights to SAC by AFSC.

December 13, 1962: Relay, a communications satellite, was launched into earth orbit from Cape Canaveral by Thor-Delta missile.

December 18, 1962: The 6595th Aerospace Test Wing, using a Scout booster, launched the U.S. Navy's Transit 5-A satellite from Point Arguello, Calif. The test wing is assigned to the Space Systems Division—SSD—Los Angeles, Calif.

January 1, 1963: The Rome Air Development Center—RADC—Griffiss AFB, N.Y., was assigned to the RTD, Bolling AFB.

January 25, 1963: The first counter-insurgency—COIN—aircraft, a modified B-26, was rolled out in ceremonies at Van Nuys, Calif. The program is the responsibility of the Aeronautical Systems

Division—ASD—Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

February 6, 1963: The first launch of a Titan II ICBM by an all-Air Force crew was accomplished. The missile carried the heaviest payload ever filed a distance of 6,500 miles by a ballistic missile.

February 15, 1963: A thermoelectric converter that absorbs solar energy and converts it into electrical energy underwent an orbital test flight from Vandenberg AFB.

March 1, 1963: A pool of 16 officer and civilian pilots from the Air Force, Navy, Marines, and NASA was assigned to the Gemini-Apollo project. The pilots: NASA Pilot Neil A. Armstrong; USAF Maj. Frank Borman; Navy Lt. Comdr. M. Scott Carpenter; Navy Lt. Charles Conrad, Jr.; USAF Maj. L. Gordon Cooper; Marine Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr.; USAF Maj. Virgil I. Grissom; Navy Lt. Comdr. James Lovell, Jr.; USAF Capt. James McDivitt; Navy Comdr. Walter M. Schirra; Navy Comdr. Alan B. Shepard; NASA Pilot Elliot See, Jr.; USAF Maj. Donald K. Slayton; USAF Capt. Thomas P. Stafford; USAF Capt. Edward H. White, II; and Navy Lt. Comdr. John W. Young.

March 22, 1963: The Department of Defense announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. L. I. Davis, AFMTC Commander, as the DOD representative for Project Gemini support operations.

May 1, 1963: The Air Force Weapons Laboratory at Kirtland AFB, N. Mex., was assigned to RTD, Bolling AFB.

May 1, 1963: Mrs. H. H. Arnold christened the first Advanced Range Instrumentation Ship—ARIS—the *General H. H. Arnold*, named in honor of the late general, at Port Canaveral, Fla.

May 16, 1963: U.S. Air Force Maj. L. Gordon Cooper completed 22 orbits of the earth in 34 hours, 20 minutes and 30 seconds, following the MA-9 launch the previous day from Cape Canaveral.

June 27, 1963: U.S. Air Force Maj. Robert A. Rushworth earned Astronaut's Wings by piloting an X-15 aircraft 3,545 m.p.h. at the 286,000-foot altitude level—approximately 54 miles—above the range at Edwards AFB.

July 1, 1963: Restructuring placed the Air Force Materials Laboratory, the Air Force Avionics Laboratory, the Air Force Aero-Propulsion Laboratory, and the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, under the operational control of RTD, Bolling AFB.

July 18, 1963: Mrs. Hoyt S. Vandenberg christened the second of two Advanced Range Instrumentation Ships—ARIS—the *General Hoyt S. Vandenberg*, named in memory of her late husband, at Baltimore, Md.

July 20, 1963: The world's largest solid-propellant rocket motor was fired at the United Technology Center southeast of San Francisco, Calif. The two motors produced more than 2 million pounds of thrust—more than 2.5 times the amount of thrust produced by the Atlas booster which placed U.S. Air Force Maj. L. Gordon Cooper in orbit almost 3 months earlier.

July 23, 1963: The X-19 vertical take-off and landing craft—VTOL—was rolled

out in ceremonies at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Caldwell, N.J. The program is under the management responsibility of the ASD, Wright-Patterson AFB.

August 17, 1963: The cooperative, tri-service program conducted to build a new family of VTOL was announced by AFSC. The three services are sharing equally in funding, support, and evaluation of the X-19, XC-142A, and the X-22A experimental aircraft.

August 22, 1963: President Kennedy pressed a button at the White House to open the hangar doors at Lockheed-Marietta, Ga., to begin the C-141A transport rollout ceremony. The giant cargo transport, known as the Starlifter, has the largest wings of any jet in the world. Speaking over closed-circuit television to the audience, President Kennedy said, "This aircraft will soon give us the means to quickly transport significant numbers of men and substantial quantities of equipment to any point in the world where our national interest may be endangered. By increasing our effectiveness, it is a real contribution to world peace." The program is part of the management responsibility of the ASD, Wright-Patterson AFB.

September 11, 1963: A \$3.5 million spaceship simulator to train crews for space flight, space intercepts and orbital rendezvous at the AFFTC, Edwards AFB, has been ordered by AFSC, the command revealed at the Air Force Association meeting, Washington, D.C.

September 18, 1963: ASSET—Aerothermodynamic/elastic structural systems environmental tests—was launched from Cape Canaveral to an altitude of 40 miles by a Thor booster. This was the first in a series of such vehicles designed to explore the guidance of reentry into the atmosphere from space.

September 30, 1963: The development of a new pressure suit by ASD, Wright-Patterson AFB, for X-20 Dyna-Soar pilots was announced by AFSC. The suit permits more freedom of movement than its predecessors and may be worn for 36 hours without discomfort.

November 21, 1963: President Kennedy dedicated the new building complex of the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine at the AMD, Brooks AFB.

November 28, 1963: President Lyndon B. Johnson told a nationwide television and radio audience that Cape Canaveral would henceforth be known as Cape Kennedy in memory of the late President of the United States.

December 17, 1963: The first successful flight of the C-141 Starlifter took place at Dobbins AFB, Ga. Featuring four fan-jet engines, the plane can cross any ocean nonstop at speeds of more than 500 miles per hour.

II. FROM ANDREWS FIELD

We departed from Andrews Field at 11:25 a.m., arriving at Langley Field at 11:58 noon. We met Gen. Walter C. Sweeney, Commander TAC; Lt. Gen. Charles B. Westover, Vice Commander TAC; Maj. Gen. Walter Arnold, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. D. O. Darrow, Deputy

for Plans; and Brig. Gen. J. N. Ewbank, Assistant Deputy for Operations.

After the welcoming remarks by Commander of TAC Gen. Walter C. Sweeney we were briefed on command post orientation by Major Spence.

Also combat status briefing, Lt. Col. Swanson and Captain Tucker. TAC classified command briefing, Major Spence and Captain Goodman, OI command post.

Then we viewed aircraft in base operations hangar, and aircraft static display.

Departure 4:25 p.m. for Offutt AFB. Arrived Offutt 6:20 p.m. mountain standard time.

The biography of TAC Commander Gen. Walter C. Sweeney is as follows:

Walter Campbell Sweeney, Jr., was born in Wheeling, W. Va., July 23, 1909. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry on June 12, 1930.

In October 1934 he entered primary flying school at Randolph Field, Tex., with subsequent graduation from the advanced flying school in October 1935 at Kelly Field, Tex. His first assignment was with the 3d Attack Group at Barksdale Field, La.

In June 1939 General Sweeney joined the 5th Bomb Group in Hawaii and the following February transferred to the 11th Bomb Group in Hawaii as commanding officer of the 432d Bomb Squadron. He commanded the Army Air Force Task Group which participated in the Battle of Midway in June 1942. In July 1942, he became Air Officer for the Theater Group, Operations Division of the War Department General Staff.

With the coming of the B-29, he was assigned to the 73d Bomb Wing, a new unit being equipped with this new weapon. Activated at Salina, Kans., this unit was later to bring its crushing striking power to bear on the Japanese homeland from its Saipan base in the Pacific. General Sweeney served this unit as its chief of staff and deputy commander. While with the wing in the Marianas, he participated in the first unprecedented low-level attack with B-29's against the Japanese, and was on a later mission to lose his aircraft, paddle ashore in a life raft, and return to his island base. In July 1945 he became Director of Plans of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Area, in Guam.

After the war he served as a member of the Joint War Plans Committee for the Air Force in Washington, D.C., in August 1946.

In October 1947 General Sweeney was assigned to the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, and the following year was named Director of Plans for the Strategic Air Command with headquarters in Omaha, Nebr.

In April 1953 he was selected to command the 15th Air Force at March Air Force Base, Calif. In June 1954 while commander of this strategic bombing air force, he led a trio of stratojets in history's first nonstop flight for jet bombers across the Pacific.

For 6 years, from August 1955 until September 1961, General Sweeney commanded the 8th Air Force at Westover Air Force Base, Mass.

September 30, 1961, General Sweeney assumed command of the Tactical Air Command with headquarters at Langley Air Force Base, Va.

General Sweeney has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal.

He is rated a command pilot, aircraft observer, and technical observer.

General Sweeney is married to the former Midge Murray of Fort Myers, Fla. They have two children, Walter III, and Anne.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

TAC's mission—to provide fast-reacting, combat-ready tactical air power to employment anywhere in the world.

TAC's functions—to develop and perfect tactical air power doctrine and weapon systems designed to produce maximum combat capabilities;

To develop and test new techniques in special air warfare operations and train United States and Allied aircrews in the application of tactics, to cope with all forms of unconventional warfare;

To train and equip tactical air personnel and units in support of oversea tactical air forces and TAC wings in the United States. To insure the same capabilities for assigned Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units;

To develop and maintain troop carrier and close support tactical fighter forces in support of U.S. Strike Command Airborne and ground operations; and

To provide flexible composite air strike forces for quick deployment to oversea theaters to operate independently or in conjunction with deployed United States and Allied forces.

TAC's mobility—with refined inflight refueling, TAC forces have unlimited range and global mobility. Crews are trained and equipped to deploy in desired strength on short notice. Mission support kits, with spare parts and equipment for 30-day operation, are packed and ready to go.

Emergency procedures and packaging for immediate deployment to unprepared, bare-base operating areas.

The 12th Air Force is located at Waco, Tex. It is responsible for all TAC and assigned Reserve units west of a line described by the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and western border of the State of Ohio.

The 19th Air Force, located at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, N.C., is a unique organization. With a normal complement of about 60 officers and airmen, and commanded by a general officer, the 19th is TAC's mobile command element for the control of tactical air units during oversea deployments, training exercises, and in joint operations as the air component of a Stricom force.

In April 1961, TAC's 4400th Combat Crew Training Squadron was activated at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., for the purpose of developing and training U.S. and allied aircrews in special airborne techniques and tactics for counterinsurgency operations. A year later, the expanded facility was designated the USAF Special Air Warfare Center, comprising the 1st Air Command Group and the 1st Combat Applications Group. Detachments of Air Command Groups, flying World War II type aircraft—C-46, C-47, B-26, T-28, et cetera—are deployed and attached to U.S. air missions in Allied countries for the purpose of training aircrews of host nations in air counterinsurgency operations. Under the impetus of expansion, the 1st Air Command Group attained wing status in June 1963.

Because of increasing importance of Tactical Aerial Reconnaissance which played a key role in the Cuban crisis of 1962—TAC was directed to establish the USAF Tactical Air Reconnaissance

Center at Shaw Air Force Base, S.C., early in 1963. It has been, and will continue to be, the focal point for the development, testing, and application of improved aerial surveillance capabilities.

The TAC organization is distributed over a network of 14 U.S. bases controlled by TAC, with several "tenant units" located on bases of other major commands. Included among the latter are the 4504th Missile Training Wing at Orlando Air Force Base, Fla., the 516th Troop Carrier Wing at Dyess Air Force Base, Tex., the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing at Homestead Air Force Base, Fla., and the 366th Tactical Fighter Wing at Holloman Air Force Base, N. Mex.

In addition, TAC maintains four tactical fighter squadrons and one airlift squadron at oversea bases at all times. These are rotational units which operate under command and control of U.S. Air Forces in Europe during periods of deployment. Also, TAC maintains a provisional airlift squadron at Howard AFB, Canal Zone, in support of the commander in chief, Southern Command.

Under the influence of a continuing buildup in U.S. limited war forces since 1962, TAC has added 5 new tactical fighter wings, for a total of 12. TAC also began procuring the F-4C—Air Force version of the Navy F-4H Phantom II—as a means of quickly augmenting TAC Command's striking power and increasing flexibility. In addition to the 12 tactical fighter wings, the command has 4 airlift wings, 1 air refueling wing and the Tactical Air Reconnaissance Center composed of 4 reconnaissance squadrons. In addition, TAC is responsible for training and maintaining in combat-ready status certain Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard Tactical Fighter, Reconnaissance, Air Refueling and Troop Carrier Wings.

These Reserve Forces are maintained at a high degree of combat readiness for immediate recall to active duty. In October and November of 1961 a number of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve wings, squadrons and support units were recalled to active duty. Some were deployed overseas and others remained in the United States under TAC control.

The basic concept of TAC's operation is quick-reacting global mobility. The backbone of the operation is inflight refueling and the Composite Air Strike Force concept.

The Composite Air Strike Force, more commonly known as "CASF," is TAC's initial response element designed to meet any contingency anywhere in the world at a moment's notice. CASF is essentially a packaged Air Force, tailored specifically for a given mission with a built-in capacity for follow-on expansion.

TAC's entire organization of operational forces is adaptable to the CASF profile, which may require as few as 50 aircraft or as many as 300. Its mission concept covers the full range from a show of the flag to waging war in any remote corner of the world.

The CASF command element is the 19th Air Force, complete with jet-powered air command post which enables the commander to maintain communication

with TAC Headquarters, the Pentagon Command Post and any major command overseas. The Airborne Command Post is an integral part of the TAC Command Control at Langley Air Force Base, which ties the entire command together as an integrated fast-reacting and highly mobile force.

Because of its versatility and flexibility, the CASF is equally suited to operate independently or to reinforce oversea tactical air forces. TAC also is ready to dispatch CASF units to widely separated areas for the same or different missions.

This was clearly demonstrated in 1958 when CASF units were deployed to the Middle East to meet the Lebanon crisis in July and the Far East in response to the Formosan emergency a month later. With these two forces deployed, TAC still had the ability to deploy a third, or to reinforce the two CASF's already in place. And in August of 1961 six tactical fighter squadrons were sent to Europe to augment Allied forces during a critical period. During the Cuban crisis in 1962, TAC had a powerful fighting force in Florida ready for any eventuality, while TAC reconnaissance planes provided the intelligence photographs on which vital Presidential decisions were based.

The same quality of flexible mobility that has characterized TAC's CASF configuration is a key factor in the command's responsibilities to the U.S. Strike Command. TAC also contributes extensively to the development, testing and refinement of air-ground joint operations techniques and tactics in concert with Stricom and the Continental Army Command.

AGENDA—FEBRUARY 13, 1964

1158: Arrive base operations, Langley Air Force Base.

1200: Proceed to officers' open mess.

1215-1315: Luncheon, Hampton Room, officers' open mess.

1315: Depart officers' open mess for Headquarters TAC, Building No. 1. Proceed to the command post.

1320-1335: Welcoming remarks by the Commander, TAC or representative.

1335-1340: Command post orientation briefing, Major Spence, OI, command post.

1340-1350: Combat status briefing, lieutenant Colonel Swanson and Captain Tucker, command post.

1350-1440: TAC classified command briefing, Major Spence and Captain Goodman, OI, command post.

1440-1505: "Full Scope" film, command post.

1505-1520: Coffee break.

1520-1540: Discussion, Conference Room No. 1.

1540: Depart Headquarters TAC, Building No. 1 for base operations hangar.

1555-1625: View aircraft static display.

1645: Departure to Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE

Langley Air Force Base was conceived at the 1916 meeting of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—NACA—when it was agreed that a need existed for a joint experimental airfield and proving ground for aircraft to be used by the Army, Navy, and NACA.

A year later—June 28, 1917—the base, then known as Langley Field, was authorized and construction began under the supervision of the Air Service Section of the Signal Corps.

The base is located on the lower peninsula of Virginia, adjacent to Hampton, the oldest continuous English-speaking community in the United States.

From its inception, Langley has been a vital part of the growth of military aviation in the United States. During its first 10 years it operated under the Air Service Section of the Signal Corps and in the final months of World War I total strength was about 475 officers and 4,700 troops.

Assigned units included several aero squadrons, a photo school detachment, a camouflage detachment, an aerial observer school, a balloon detachment, an air service flying school, and several engineer construction companies.

With the Armistice in 1918 a majority of military personnel were discharged, including all labor units, and until 1935 the field's strength averaged no more than 1,500 personnel.

During this period Langley Field continued to serve as the principle experimental agency for the NACA, providing the test facilities which were necessary to promote and accommodate the gradual evolution of aviation.

The first air service field officers' school, later to be known as the Air Corps Tactical School, opened at Langley in 1920. It was responsible for training student officers to commend and direct air units, to emphasize close cooperation with other branches of the Army, and to give students sufficient technical training to enable them to teach technical staff officers. This was the beginning of the development of a sound tactical doctrine for the Air Corps.

In 1921 the Provisional Air Brigade was formed. It was to become the focal point for the saga of Gen. Billy Mitchell, father of modern bombardment. The PAB was formed for the purpose of conducting bombing experiments against former German warships. General Mitchell personally supervised the training of the organization and the maneuvers off the eastern shore of Virginia near Cape Charles.

The first target was the German destroyer G-102. Moored 60 miles off Cape Charles, the G-102 was attacked by some 50 Army planes, 3 blimps and 7 Navy planes. Two direct hits sank the destroyer. This led to further experiments, designed to prove the vulnerability of shipping and naval vessels to aerial bombardment.

Despite post-World War I demobilization and delays in construction, by 1935 Langley was one of the finest airbases in the country and the stage was set for the transfer of general headquarters staff of the Air Corps to Langley on March 1, 1935. At that point, Langley Field became the center of tactical air power for the U.S. Army.

In 1941, when general headquarters of the Army Air Force moved to Bolling Air Force Base at Washington, D.C., Langley was transferred to the 1st Air Force. In this capacity, it was responsible for training of bombardment groups and their supporting observation and reconnaissance units.

With the declaration of war in December 1941, Langley's units were ready

for action. The 22d Bombardment Group was deployed to California while the 2d Bombardment Group and the 3d Observation Squadron remained at Langley to participate in the battle for control of Atlantic coastal waters.

During the first year of World War II various sea search groups were formed and trained in the operation and maintenance of search radar. Thus Langley became the focal point for development of a new military technique; radar for search, navigation, and bombardment. The influence of this activity was felt in both the Pacific and European theaters throughout the war.

In 1946 Langley entered a new phase when the Tactical Air Command, established at Drew Field, Fla., was moved to the base. This action was predicated on the proximity to Fort Monroe, home of the then Army Field Forces, and Norfolk, home of the Atlantic Fleet. Later, Fort Monroe became headquarters for the Continental Army Command, and Norfolk became home base for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Atlantic Command as well as fleet headquarters.

From December 1948 until December 1950, TAC was an operational headquarters under the control of ConAC. At this time, Langley AFB was also assigned to ConAC. During the period from February 1949 to August 1950, Langley was the home of the 9th Air Force. This was the only period in the history of Langley Field that a numbered air force was located on the base.

Since that time, Tactical Air Command has become a versatile air force with global mobility and worldwide commitments. And Langley's activities in space increased significantly in 1958 with establishment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to replace and expand upon the concept of the old NACA.

TAC, through its CASF deployments and responsiveness to contingencies, and NASA, as the home of the original seven astronauts, have achieved worldwide prominence.

TIDEWATER, VA., AND HAMPTON ROADS

Tidewater, Va., extending from Yorktown in the north to the North Carolina border, is an area steeped in American history and tradition. It is also unique in that it contains the greatest concentration of military commands in the world.

Major elements of the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are located within the area, which also embraces Hampton Roads, the largest natural deepwater harbor in the world.

Major military commands and organizations include:

Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base; Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe; Atlantic Fleet Headquarters, Allied Command Atlantic and other major Fleet Commands, Norfolk; Army Transportation Training Command, Fort Eustis and Fort Story; Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth.

There are additional subordinate commands located within the complex, giving credence to the claim that more generals and admirals are assigned to the

Tidewater area than there are in Washington.

Besides its vital present-day role in national defense, Tidewater, Va., holds a distinguished position in American history. The first English-speaking colony was established at nearby Jamestown. And Williamsburg not only is the State's colonial capital, but was the scene of what many historians consider the birth of the Declaration of Independence, conceived and written by Thomas Jefferson.

Yorktown, the northern pivot of the Tidewater area, was the site of Lord Cornwallis' surrender and the final victory of the American Revolution. Thus the area is the cradle of the Nation's founding in 1607 and its birth in freedom in 1783.

Although regarded for many years as a nonindustrial area, noted principally for its military installations and seaport activities, Hampton Roads has a strong commercial-industrial base that is rapidly expanding.

The Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., with 17,000 employees, is the largest single manufacturing establishment in the southeast. The yard has built some of the world's largest passenger liners and many of the great American warships, including the atomic-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise*, the largest warship ever built.

Another large shipbuilding facility is the Norfolk Shipbuilding & Drydock Corp. The Ford Co. also operates a large assembly plant in Norfolk, employing an average of 1,700 workers.

In recent years industrial expansion throughout the area has been accelerated under impetus of the Tidewater, Va., Economic Council, combining the efforts of political subdivisions in the Hampton Roads area seeking new industries.

Since World War II, the entire Tidewater area has experienced a tremendous population explosion, with more than 1 million people now living in the communities bordering Hampton Roads. And expansion is expected to continue at a rapid rate with the linking of communities separated by water with a network of bridge-tunnel systems.

In 1952 the first bridge-tunnel across the Elizabeth River was opened, connecting Norfolk and Portsmouth. In 1958 the Hampton Roads bridge-tunnel formed a physical link between the lower peninsula and the Norfolk side of the roads. In 1961 construction began on a \$200 million, 17.5-mile bridge-tunnel complex that will connect the Virginia eastern shore and Norfolk across Chesapeake Bay.

This is the first link of what is expected to become a direct highway system between New England and Florida. Tidewater planners confidently predict an accelerated expansion of the entire area over the next decade.

In addition to its military-maritime-industrial character, Tidewater, Va., is an important resort area, boasting a wide assortment of recreational facilities, including major ocean and bay beaches and amusement parks.

In recent years the major cities have undertaken extensive urban renewal programs in an effort to eliminate decay and

rehabilitate downtown areas. These programs have been stimulated by a steady flow of city dwellers to newly developed suburban sections, which has caused homebuilding booms.

The tremendous growth of the Tidewater area is reflected in Norfolk, whose population has jumped from 140,000 in 1941 to 320,000 today. More than 30,000 private homes have been built in Norfolk and Princess Anne County since 1952.

Much the same applies to other Tidewater communities, and serves to depict the dynamic growth of the entire area. It is a pattern that observers predict will continue over the next 10 years.

III. OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

Ten Members of the U.S. House of Representatives visited Strategic Air Command headquarters, Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr., February 13 for an orientation on the command's activities.

The Congressmen met with Gen. Thomas S. Power, SAC commander in chief, received briefings on the command's mission and toured the headquarters facilities, including the underground command post.

The lawmakers orientation visits began at Air Force headquarters in the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., with escort officers Col. John M. Chapman and Maj. Harry M. Punk. Other stops included in the group's itinerary were Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base, Md., and the Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base, Va.

Following their SAC stop the Congressmen visited the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo., and SAC's 1st Strategic Aerospace Division at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

Members of the visiting party were: Representatives E. C. GATHINGS, Democrat, of Arkansas; HARLAN F. HAGEN, Democrat, of California; ROLAND V. LIBONATI, Democrat, of Illinois; J. EDWARD ROUSH, Democrat, of Indiana; DOMINICK V. DANIELS, Democrat, of New Jersey; HAROLD M. RYAN, Democrat, of Michigan; and CHARLES H. WILSON, Democrat, of California.

Also, Representatives LUCIEN N. NEDZI, Democrat, of Michigan; COMPTON I. WHITE, JR., Democrat, of Idaho; EVERETT G. BURKHALTER, Democrat, of California, and EDWARD R. ROYBAL, Democrat, of California.

Offutt AFB, formerly known as Fort Crook, was, for many years, the home of the 22d U.S. infantry. Construction of the original fort was completed in 1896. During World War I the first air unit, the 61st Balloon Company, was assigned to the post. In 1924 Fort Crook was renamed "Offutt Field" in honor of 1st Lt. Jarvis J. Offutt, who lost his life in 1918 while flying with the Royal Air Force, in France. He was Omaha's first air casualty of World War I. During World War II, principal activities on the base were the construction of a Martin bomber plant and a prisoner-of-war camp for captured Italians. In March 1946, Strategic Air Command chose Offutt for its new headquarters. Two years later, in January 1948, the field was redesignated Offutt AFB and officially transferred to the Air Force.

STATISTICS

As of the end of October 1963, the total population of the base was 12,371 officers, airmen, and civilians.

The total area of the base is 1,887 acres, exclusive of the Capehart housing area, which adds 464 acres.

Over 75 training, liaison, transport, and tanker-type aircraft are assigned to the base. They are operated by the 3902d Air Base Wing and the 34th Air Refueling Squadron, which is equipped with KC-135 jet tankers.

Base housing consists of 1,516 Capehart units, 545 Wherry housing units and 35 individual brick homes.

The net worth of the base is more than \$270 million. This figure includes the base's real estate, equipment, administrative aircraft and several remote sites. Offutt's total military-civilian payroll averages over \$5 million a month.

Offutt is also the home of several other units, including: Headquarters Strategic Air Command, 1st Aerospace Communications Group, 385th Strategic Aerospace Wing, 3d Weather Wing, 544th Aerospace Reconnaissance Technical Wing, 1911th Communications Squadron, the 549th Strategic Missile Squadron with Atlas ICBM launch complexes in eastern Nebraska and western Iowa, and numerous other small units.

SAC FACTS

The Strategic Air Command: U.S. Air Force's global strike force—for 17 years the world's most powerful military force established and operating on a global basis. Operator of global communications and support systems needed to operate intercontinental weapon systems including manned bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The mission: Peacetime—Maintain a force capable of deterring Communist aggression. Wartime—Destroy the enemy's warmaking capability.

The organization: Headquarters is at Offutt AFB, near Omaha, Nebr. The SAC force is located at more than 80 bases worldwide.

The capability: The jet bomber force, through aerial refueling, has global range. Day and night at least 50 percent of the force is on ground alert in the United States and overseas, armed and positioned to take off within the warning time of an ICBM attack as provided by the ballistic missile early warning system—BMEWS. The concept of airborne alert has been tested, and found feasible, and all SAC heavy bomber units are engaged in regular airborne alert training. ICBM's are constantly on alert, supplementing SAC's manned bomber force. The bomber force is composed of approximately 600 B-47's; 600 B-52's; 500 KC-135's; 400 KC-97's and 80 B-58's. The missile force consists of 126 Atlas, 54 Titan I and a rapidly increasing force of Minuteman, of which a total of 950 are now programmed. In addition, six squadrons of advanced Titan II missiles will be operational prior to the end of 1963. SAC's total missile force will be increasing at the rate of more than one a day throughout 1963.

The operation: Continuous combat training. More than 17.5 million flying

hours completed. Reflex crews are on temporary alert duty overseas at all times. At least 50 percent of SAC's bomber-tanker force on alert at all times. All SAC's operational ICBM squadrons on alert at all times.

The men: More than 280,000 officers, airmen and civilian employees assigned. SAC's combat crew members have a wealth of experience. Aircraft commanders on senior and select crews, for example, average 34 years of age, the oldest being 46 and the youngest 21. Forty-one percent have flown in combat in World War II or the Korean conflict and have participated in an average of 19.5 combat missions. Each has been an Air Force officer an average of 12 years, 9 months. SAC's growing missile force includes personnel whose ages range from 18 to 56 years; the eldest officer born in 1906, the youngest airman born in 1944. Fifty percent of the officers working in the missile force are between the ages of 22 and 32, with the average officer age as 32 years. The average missile combat crew member—officer and airman—is 28 years old. Fifty-six percent of SAC's enlisted personnel are between 20 and 29 years of age, and 78 percent of them have been in the Air Force 12 years or less. Sixty percent of SAC's officers have been in service 9 years or longer, and 77 percent have attended and 44 percent have graduated from accredited colleges, universities or graduate schools.

The aircraft: B-47 Stratojet, six-jet medium bomber. Near sonic speed. B-52 Stratofortress, eight-jet heavy bomber. Near sonic speed. B-58 Hustler, supersonic bomber. Flies more than twice the speed of sound. KC-97 Stratotanker, four piston-engine tanker. KC-135 Jet Stratotanker: Four-jet tanker. Near sonic speed.

The missiles: ADM-20A Quail, decoy giving a bomberlike return on radar; designed for inflight launching to confuse enemy radar and further improve bomber penetration ability. AGM-28A Hound Dog, supersonic guided missile; nuclear warhead; carried by a B-52 and launched hundreds of miles from target. Blasts way in for B-52 and can strike widely separated targets. PGM-16D and E and HGM-16F Atlas, ICBM; liquid fuel; operational; 6,300-mile range. HGM-25A and LGM-25C Titan, ICBM; liquid fuel; operational; 6,300-mile range. LGM-30A Minuteman: ICBM; solid fuel; operational; 6,300-mile range.

The introduction of intercontinental ballistic missiles into the arsenals of the world's great powers has made it mandatory that Strategic Air Command's commander in chief be able to exercise nearly instantaneous command and control of the SAC forces.

The time available to SAC in which to respond to any enemy attack against the United States has been drastically reduced by the speed and destructiveness of these modern weapons, requiring highly improved command and control procedures.

Project 465L, the Strategic Air Command Control System—SACCS—a high-speed automated information gathering,

processing, and display system is designed to meet the compressed time demands of the missile and space era.

Professional airmen at SAC bases will utilize 465L to feed data to the headquarters as well as receive information essential to their missions. At SAC and numbered air force headquarters the data received on SACCS will be viewed by the command battle staff to aid them in making decisions in the control of the SAC force.

When fully operational, sometime in 1965, SACCS will utilize approximately 250,000 miles of specially conditioned telephone circuits. Transmission of up to 3,000 words per minute will be possible. Information on the status of the force, war plans, damage reports, refueling schedules, missile availability, weather conditions—all the necessary data to aid rapid decisionmaking—will travel over the network at heretofore unheard of speeds.

In general, the system will be organized along the lines of an electronic pyramid. Each SAC base and every base at which a SAC tenant unit is located will be equipped with a "remote communications complex—RCC."

It is from this network of outlying consoles, including missile sites, that the bulk of the system's input will originate.

At missile launch control centers smaller versions of the remote complexes, "simplex remote communications complexes" tailored to fit in limited space will be provided, with installation scheduled to start on these units in 1963. In addition to the missile launch control centers, every missile unit command post will have 465L equipment which will enable it to receive fast reaction messages from the SAC commander in seconds.

From the remote complexes, operational and control data will be channeled through an electronic data transmission communication central—EDTCC—one of which will be located at each of SAC's numbered Air Force headquarters, as well as in the headquarters SAC underground command post itself. Construction and installation of this portion of the system is presently underway.

The EDTCC is an electronic computer-controlled message switching center. It will automatically receive, process, and transmit messages within the system in a matter of seconds. The system is expected to become operational in increments. As existing SAC units and new missile units programed for the future receive equipment, they will be tied into the data transmission, data processing, and data display subsystems.

The flow of information will then be fed into the system's three central computers, or "data processing centrals—DPC's." One DPC will be located at 15th Air Force headquarters on the west coast, the other two will be installed in the SAC underground command post.

The data processing centrals will process incoming traffic, update files, compare actual events with previously prepared plans, determine deviations, and automatically, or upon request, provide this information for display in the command post.

SAC's busy battle staff will view the information on large 8- by 8-foot, or 16- by 16-foot screens that are part of the "data display central—DDC." Capable of projecting seven different colors, the DDC can also supply written information at the prescribed rate of 10,000 words per minute on high speed printers.

To meet the constantly changing demands of modern warfare, 465L will boast the built-in flexibility to handle missile forces of the future, as well as the present mixed-force of bombers and missiles.

Specific facts: The "data display" subsystem of 465L includes high-speed impact printers to reproduce information for permanent and more detailed records. Request panels permit interrogations of the computer for specific data. The "data processing" subsystem employs one of the world's most modern solid-state computers. Automatic problem detection and correction techniques result in minimum of downtime and maintenance. Computers accept data, perform computation on a priority basis, and provide outputs under the control of a master executive program, which insures the machine is being used as efficiently as possible. The "stored program element," heart of the EDTCC, will automatically route information requests from other subsystems. Currently, available voice-quality land lines which have been specially conditioned, cables, and radio systems provide the interconnecting transmission links for 465L.

GEN. THOMAS S. POWER

Gen. Thomas S. Power, commander in chief of the Strategic Air Command and Director of the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, has been an active military flier for more than 30 years and has a wide background of command in the U.S. Air Force.

He was born in New York City, June 18, 1905, the son of Thomas S. and Mary Rice Power. Following graduation from New York's Barnard Prep, he entered the Air Corps Flying School, February 17, 1928, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in February 1929.

General Power's early service included assignments at most of the famed Air Corps fields of the day. At Chanute Field, Ill., for example, he served as a student officer. Later, he commanded the 2d Wing Headquarters Detachment at Langley Field, Va.

Other early assignments: Army air mail operations pilot, Bolling Field, Washington, D.C.; flying instructor, Randolph Field, Tex.; student at the Air Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Ala. Finally, to round out his early career, he served as engineering and armament officer at Nichols Field, in the Philippines.

During World War II, General Power first saw combat as a B-24 pilot with the 304th Bomb Wing, in North Africa and Italy.

Upon return to the United States in August 1944, he was named commander of the B-29-equipped 314th Bomb Wing—very heavy. Later he moved his B-29's to Guam as part of the 21st Bomber Command, and directed the first

large-scale fire bomb raids on Tokyo, March 9, 1945.

On August 1, 1945, Gen. Carl Spaatz, then commanding general of the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific, named General Power as his deputy chief of operations. He served in this capacity during the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

During the "Crossroads" atomic bomb tests at Bikini Atoll, in 1946, General Power functioned as assistant deputy task force commander for air.

Next came assignments as Deputy Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Operations in Washington, followed by a period of air attaché duty in London. He was named vice commander of the Strategic Air Command in 1948.

In the ensuing 6 years, General Power assisted Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, then SAC commander in chief, in making the command the world's greatest deterrent force.

Then came an appointment as commander of the Air Research and Development Command. General Power held the position from 1954 to 1957.

When General LeMay was named Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, General Power became commander in chief of SAC and was promoted to four-star rank.

In September 1959, he received the Air Force Association's H. H. Arnold Award as "Aviation's Man of the Year."

In August 1960, General Power, in addition to his duties as CINCSAC, was named Director of the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff by the Secretary of Defense. The staff, composed of more than 100 highly experienced officers from all branches of service, maintains a single, integrated operational plan for initial U.S. retaliatory strikes in case of global war.

General Power has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with one cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Commendation Ribbon with one cluster, and the French Croix de Guerre, with palm.

He is a rated command pilot and aircraft observer.

PEACE IS OUR PROFESSION

Strategic Air Command personnel are conceded to be among the most highly motivated and dedicated military group in the world. This high purpose stems from a firm belief in the command's deterrent mission and its symbolic motto, "Peace Is Our Profession."

For while SAC is unquestionably the most powerful striking force in the world's history, the command's primary mission is to preserve the peace. SAC's strength is such that an enemy would not dare attack the free world because of the risk of destruction from SAC's bombers and missiles.

But deterrence is many things. Gen. Thomas S. Power, SAC commander in chief, puts it this way:

Deterrence is more than bombs and missiles and tanks and armies. Deterrence is a sound economy and prosperous industry. Deterrence is scientific progress and good

schools. Deterrence is adequate civil defense and a stable professional military force. Most of all, deterrence is the determination of the American people to prevent and, if necessary, fight and win any kind of war, whether hot or cold, big or small.

Two world wars have taught freedom-loving peoples a bitter lesson: for the foreseeable future peace can only be maintained through strength that deters aggression.

When SAC men say, "Peace Is Our Profession," they do so with conviction and pride.

SAC ORGANIZATION

SAC regards simple, direct organization as one of its most vital elements.

The nucleus of the command, SAC headquarters, is at Offutt AFB, near Omaha, Nebr.

Major subordinate commands within the continental United States consist of three numbered air forces and a missile division. They are: 2d Air Force at Barksdale AFB, Shreveport, La.; 8th Air Force at Westover AFB, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; 15th Air Force at March AFB, Riverside, Calif., and 1st Strategic Aerospace Division, Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc, Calif.

Each of the numbered air forces controls approximately equal numbers of SAC's mixed force of operational bombers and intercontinental ballistic missile units.

Overseas, two air divisions and a numbered air force direct SAC activity; 16th Air Force at Torrejon Air Base, Madrid, Spain, is responsible for SAC's operations in Spain and north Africa. The 7th Air Division, located at High Wycombe Air Station, near London, England, controls SAC bases in the United Kingdom. The 3d Air Division on Guam in the Marianas is concerned with SAC activity in the Far East. In addition, there are several other units outside the continental United States responsible to the stateside numbered air forces.

Goose Air Base, Labrador; Ernest Harmon AFB, Newfoundland, and Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico, are operated by 8th Air Force. SAC is a tenant at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, and Eielson and Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. These units are under the jurisdiction of 15th Air Force.

The command does not base tactical aircraft or missiles permanently in any foreign country. It does, however, have bombers and tankers in Puerto Rico.

SAC COMMAND POST—THE NERVE CENTER

From one room in an underground command post, the Strategic Air Command aerospace force of aircraft and missiles would be launched and directed against an enemy in time of war. The command post, located beneath the command's headquarters building at Offutt AFB, near Omaha, Nebr., is the nerve center of SAC's global communications network.

By picking up a red telephone, the senior SAC controller can speak directly to more than 80 subordinate command posts spread across the Northern Hemisphere. Through this system, each SAC base receives notice of alerts—practice or real—from coded messages.

Another telephone, gold in color, gives the controller a direct line to the Joint

Chiefs of Staff in Washington and to other major command headquarters.

Through a radio network called "Short Order," the command post can contact SAC tactical aircraft in flight over any part of the world. A principal purpose of this system is to pass the execution order—"Go Code"—to the bomber force, if specifically ordered by the President of the United States.

The control room, one of the most impressive facilities in the underground command post, is 140 feet long, 39 feet wide and 21 feet high. Within 30 seconds, vital operational data can be taken from an original printed source and flashed on screen before the entire SAC battle staff.

Each of the six screens is 18 by 18 feet and six different displays of information can be projected simultaneously to provide a wide range of vital operational information to the staff.

Operational data pertaining to weather, force deployment, aircraft, missiles, and so forth, is transferred from the original source to plastic transparencies and projected on the screen.

Using transparency film and a dry-process copying machine, film and original documents can be reproduced in 4 seconds. Critical data from electronic computer printouts is also reproduced on a transparency for immediate screening, and battle staff evaluation.

Since SAC's emergency war plan can change frequently as new data becomes available, the data display is continually kept up to date with information fed from computers.

Source of most of the information flashed to the controller is a battery of International Business Machine—IBM—computers located nearby which stores information pertaining to the SAC force, including status of aircraft and missiles, crews, bases, war plans and supplies. In time of war, the machines would record the progress of the strike force, serving as an invaluable aid to the SAC commander in chief in making command and operational decisions. Strike information would be processed automatically in minimum time, giving SAC immediate and continuous knowledge of its strike force.

Through an electronic device known as the "situation display system"—SDS—in the command post, the controller would receive early warning of missiles or aircraft approaching the United States from over the polar regions. The SDS, which provides a visual display of any such activity, is connected with the ballistic missile early warning system — BMEWS — and Headquarters North American Air Defense Command.

An additional function of the SAC underground occurs in the trajectory center where intelligence specialists, using electronic computers, establish trajectory and space data for the command's ICBM's. This information, compiled well in advance and changed to meet revisions in the war plan, is fed into the missiles' guidance systems which direct the payloads to their targets.

To meet the constantly changing demands of modern warfare, Project 465L equipment is now being installed at SAC

headquarters and at SAC units. Project 465L is a high speed automated information gathering, processing, and display system designed for use by SAC's commander in chief and his battle staff to assist them in exercising instantaneous, precise, secure, and complete operational control over the SAC force.

The SAC underground would be sealed off in time of war. Food stored there would support persons working in the command post independent of the rest of the base or headquarters. In case the command post was knocked out—which would require a near direct hit by a nuclear weapon—control of the SAC force would be passed to an alternate command post or to an airborne command post that is maintained in the air 24 hours daily.

POSITIVE CONTROL

A tested system of codes and communications procedures insures "positive control" of the Strategic Air Command retaliatory force.

The SAC bomber and tanker force can be launched in minutes by the SAC Commander in Chief, Gen. Thomas S. Power, if warning of an attack is received from the North American Air Defense Command.

Getting the bombers airborne does not send SAC to war. It does insure survival of SAC's ground alert aircraft should the warning prove valid.

Positive control means just that. After reaching a certain point on their routes, well outside enemy territory, the bombers automatically return to their bases unless they receive positive coded voice instructions to proceed to their targets. Authority from the President is the only means whereby the SAC force would proceed to target, beyond the "positive control" point. If the "go code" is not received, they turn back.

The "go code," transmitted only upon orders of the President, would be authenticated at several levels of command and ultimately by more than one member of the bomber crew. It would be transmitted to the airborne force by a variety of means from widely dispersed sites.

Use of dispersed transmitters and different methods of communications reduce the possibility that the "go code" might not be received by the aircraft.

In case of inoperative aircraft radio receivers, failure to receive the "go code" would, under conditions of actual enemy attack, cause some of our bombers to return to their bases; thus leaving their targets uncovered. However, this chance must be taken to prevent inadvertent action.

Thus, positive control guards against the possibility of inadvertent hostile action by the SAC force but guarantees that the bomber force will receive the attack order, if issued by the President.

Positive control procedures are tested repeatedly and have been proved effective under all circumstances.

In addition to the communications procedures of "positive control," the weapons in the aircraft are not armed until the bomber is ordered to attack. Coordinated effort by several crew mem-

bers under the "go code" authority is required to arm nuclear weapons.

Since missiles cannot be recalled once launched, our missile force is being deployed in protected and dispersed underground sites to allow it to ride out an initial enemy attack. Therefore, multiple safeguards are employed to prevent firing without Presidential direction.

B-47 STRATOJET

The six-jet B-47 Stratojet has been a principal part of the Strategic Air Command for more than 12 years, starting in 1951 with the replacement of obsolete prop-driven B-29's.

A workhorse aircraft, which is being replaced in part by the supersonic B-58 bomber, one B-47 can carry the nuclear equivalent to all the bombs dropped in World War II. With in-flight refueling, it can fly nonstop as long as its three-man crew can perform safely and efficiently.

Its drooping swept-back wings give the B-47 the appearance of a grounded gull until the plane is airborne. Then it is a thing of sleek beauty, humming through the air at speeds of 600 miles per hour and at altitudes above 40,000 feet. With electronic eyes the B-47 can find a target in daylight or darkness, good weather or bad.

B-52 STRATOFORTRESS

The current "heavyweight" among SAC's bombers is the B-52 Stratofortress. It travels faster than 650 miles per hour at altitudes above 50,000 feet.

Newer versions, the B-52G and B-52H, are America's first missile-carrying bombers. They carry two Hound Dog missiles plus a nuclear payload in their bomb bays. Earlier models of the Stratofortress are being modified to carry Hound Dog missiles.

The B-52's eight jet engines each develops more than 10,000 pounds of thrust or a total of 80,000 pounds of thrust—as much power as 30 diesel locomotives.

The Stratofortress replaced SAC's famous B-36 Peacemaker. With the replacement of B-36's, SAC became an all-jet bomber force.

An advanced Stratofortress, the B-52H, joined the SAC force in May 1961. This model uses turbofan engines to increase each plane's power by several thousand pounds of thrust. Turbofans enable the bomber to stretch its unrefueled range.

A B-52 carries more fuel than three railroad tank cars. Early models had an unrefueled range of 6,000 miles. Later models have stretched that to more than 12,000 miles.

With aerial refueling, the B-52 has a range limited only by the endurance of its six-man crew.

In the B-52G and H, the gunner's post has been moved from the tail to the forward section of the aircraft, and a television camera is mounted in the tail section to be used for fire control.

The additional fuel load in the wing cells pushes the B-52G and B-52H gross weight in flight to more than 450,000 pounds—225 tons—50,000 pounds more than previous models. The B-52's have electronic countermeasures equipment which helps confuse enemy ground or

air radar and thus increases chances for a successful mission.

B-58 HUSTLER

The B-58 Hustler flies at altitudes and speeds far beyond any other free world bomber now in existence. It is the world's first supersonic bomber with intercontinental capabilities.

The Hustler can carry nuclear weapons at twice the speed of sound—mach 2.

A nuclear bomb and part of the aircraft's fuel is carried in a slim disposable "pod" mounted beneath the B-58 fuselage. In addition, up to four weapons can be carried externally under the wing.

The struts of the Hustler's main landing gear each carries eight wheels. The struts are exceptionally long to provide clearance for the disposable "pod," tail and outboard engines during takeoff.

The B-58's pinched-in fuselage is designed to gain the smoothest passage through the sound barrier at extremely high altitudes.

SAC has two B-58 wings—the 43d Bomb Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Tex., and 305th Bomb Wing, Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Ind.

THE B-58 HUSTLER

Among pilots it is known as "the bomber that flies like a fighter."

The B-58 Hustler can penetrate to targets while flying above 60,000 feet at speeds of more than 1,300 miles per hour—twice the speed of sound.

Its triangular wing and slender wasp-waisted fuselage distinguish the B-58 in the air. On the ground, the long-legged landing gear that provides clearance for the underslung detachable armament pod is the eye-catching design feature.

The slender, bomb-shaped pod can be armed with conventional or nuclear weapons, reconnaissance gear or electronic countermeasures equipment, thus assuring a high degree of mission flexibility.

The B-58 is powered by four General Electric J-79 jet engines, carried on forward mounted pylons, each of which produces 15,600 pounds of thrust on takeoff with afterburner. Each engine has a "spike" or variable air inlet duct for best performance throughout the wide speed ranges flown by the aircraft.

At twice the speed of sound, the leading edges of the B-58's wing heat up to approximately 260 degrees Fahrenheit, too hot for conventional aluminum aircraft skin. Engineers solved this temperature problem by building a "sandwich" with a tough cellular honeycomb core, bonded to outer coverings of stainless steel. It offers high strength-to-weight ratios, provides aerodynamic smoothness, and is resistant to sonic fatigue failure.

The bomber's fuselage is 97 feet long and the delta wing, 57 feet across, comprises a total area of 1,542 square feet.

SAC TANKERS: EXTENDING THE PUNCH

The global capability of SAC's giant jet bombers depends on air refueling support given by the command's tanker force. Unrefueled ranges of SAC's bomber aircraft—the B-47, B-52, and B-58—vary from more than 3,000 miles for the B-47 to more than 12,000 miles for the B-52H. With aerial refueling,

any of these bombers become intercontinental and can circle the earth.

Aerial refueling has progressed considerably since the initial refueling in 1923. The Strategic Air Command in 1948 developed on air refueling capability using converted B-29 bombers as tankers.

With the delivery of B-47 Stratojets to SAC's medium bomb wings, intensive aerial refueling training began. By 1953 the jet bombers and KC-97 Stratotankers were completing an aerial hookup every 15 minutes.

In June 1957, SAC received its first KC-135 Jet Stratotanker, thus providing the command with a combination of jet bombers and tankers.

With the KC-135, jet-to-jet refueling means SAC bombers can take on a full load of fuel without slowing down, changing course, or descending to altitudes at which they must burn more fuel.

SAC's goal is to eventually match its all-jet bomber force with an all-jet tanker force of KC-135's.

STANDARDIZATION CONCEPT

Among the many management innovations introduced by the Strategic Air Command, none is more significant or holds greater potential for increasing the reliability and safety of strategic operations than the concept of standardization. By standardizing aircraft and missile crew procedures, SAC has given the commander at all levels a system for insuring that critical procedures are being performed identically and safely in all similar units, regardless of their global location or operational experience.

First conceived by SAC in 1948, crew standardization has been so successful in improving air combat crew quality and, more recently, missile reliability, that this concept is now being applied to SAC aircraft and missile maintenance including nuclear weapons support.

Because of the basic differences between aircrew and missile crew operations and environment, standardization is applied to these two fields in slightly different ways. Principles of application are the same for both air and missile combat crews, however.

Essentially, combat aircrew standardization works this way: Each operational aircraft unit—including tanker and reconnaissance—selects its best crew members and assigns them as a standardization team. This team frequently examines and flight checks all other crews in the unit, using standard procedures received from the SAC Combat Evaluation Group—CEG—based at Barksdale Air Force Base, La. The CEG is attached directly to SAC Headquarters and is comprised of standardization teams of highly qualified combat crewmen from all SAC aircraft.

A CEG standardization team visits each SAC combat unit at least once a year. Upon arriving at a base, the standardization team schedules flights with the unit team and several random selected crews. During the flight check, team members sit in the aircraft near their counterpart crew members and observe their every move. Crew actions are rated by the observers on standard rating scales. After the flight checks are

complete, unit crews are given extensive written examinations, covering their weapon system, emergency procedures, and emergency war orders.

When checks and examinations are complete the results are given in the form of a critique to the unit commander and later forwarded to SAC Headquarters. Any discrepancies that were found will be given particular attention on the next standardization visit.

Discrepancies are passed on to the commander who must take immediate action to correct them.

Missile combat crew standardization is administered by the 3901st Strategic Missile Evaluation Squadron at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. This unit has a corps of top missile combat crews, maintenance teams and recently, reentry vehicle specialists who visit missile units for regular evaluations either once each quarter or once each 6 months depending on the unit's experience and level of training. As with bomber and tanker units, each missile unit has its own standardization team which gets most of the attention on evaluation visits. Teams visiting missile units, however, check all unit crews periodically including maintenance and reentry vehicle teams.

Missile units are also visited by standardization teams before they become combat ready to monitor training and assist in developing unit standardization procedures. Once operational the unit is checked quarterly and later semi-annually as unit crews become more proficient. Similar to an aircrew check, the missile crew standardization "ride" consists of careful observation and rating of unit crews simulating procedures at their launch consoles and extensive written examinations.

This kind of "independent audit" given unit commanders by standardization teams assures the commanders that their unit training is adequate and that their crews can perform the same and as well as any crews in SAC. After being checked by a standardization team, both missile and aircraft combat crews can be validly certified—as they must before being allowed to go on alert—"combat ready."

At SAC Headquarters, the commander in chief and his staff can, with standardization, be absolutely sure of the ability of critical combat crews to carry out their emergency war orders.

Ample evidence of the success of SAC standardization can be found in the steady improvement in flying safety within SAC since standardization began. Standardization has paid off both in lives and combat effectiveness. Because of the success of SAC's program, standardization in some form or other is being practiced by the entire Air Force and by Navy aviation.

MINIMUM INTERVAL TAKEOFF (MITO) TRAINING PROGRAM

In the event of war, America's future and victory itself might well depend upon how quickly SAC's fleet of retaliatory bombers and their refueling tankers can get off the ground. When warning of an attack has been received, quick takeoffs will help insure that a major

portion of the force will survive. This, despite the severity of an enemy's initial assault.

Likewise, with its retaliatory fleet airborne, a series of fast and devastating counterblows will be possible.

To qualify all combat crews in procedures necessary to launch the maximum number of aircraft in a minimum amount of time, SAC planners designed the minimum interval takeoff—MITO—training program. No crew is considered combat ready until it has demonstrated its proficiency in this furious art.

Minimum interval takeoffs are exciting to watch. Thundering down the runway barely 15 seconds apart, bombers and tankers leave behind them clouds of churning exhaust smoke that reduce visibility sharply for aircraft in the rear. It is a situation that demands maximum alertness on the part of crew members.

Generally, aircraft are lined up 150 to 200 feet apart on taxiways leading toward the takeoff strips. When the exercise begins, pilots follow a curved lead-in line that is an extension of the runway's centerline. By maintaining a precise distance interval—depending upon the takeoff speed of the aircraft just ahead—a proper time interval can also be maintained.

Despite the spectacular nature of a MITO exercise, flying safety precautions are never relaxed. A tight system of communications is in effect, and all participating aircraft must be functioning perfectly.

Effects of turbulence and jet wash increase as the takeoff roll progresses, reaching maximum at about the "unstuck" point or point of takeoff. Pilots compare the experience to taking off under gusty wind conditions. Thus, they look for fluctuations in airspeed and some abnormal control reactions. Usually, the effects of turbulence can be reduced by turning slightly left or right, away from the preceding aircraft.

Only when a crew in training has satisfied its examiners that it is combat ready in all other respects is it allowed to participate in MITO exercises.

Few maneuvers in military aviation call for as much exacting professionalism on the part of participants. But it is a technique that all combat-ready crews must master. For, getting the SAC force airborne quickly may one day mean survival—for America and the free world.

SIGNIFICANT SAC FLIGHTS

A Strategic Air Command B-58 Hustler set a new flight record from New York to Paris May 26, 1961, flying 3,669 miles in 3 hours, 20 minutes. The flight, which commemorated Lindbergh's historic flight 34 years ago, was flown at supersonic speeds for an average speed of 1,105 miles per hour by a crew of the 43d Bomb Wing at Carswell AFB, Tex. The bomber departed from Carswell AFB and flew nonstop to Paris via Washington and New York with the aid of aerial refueling from SAC KC-135 tankers. The Carswell to Paris distance is 5,198 miles. For this the crew received the Mackay Trophy.

Sustained speed of 1,302 miles per hour by a SAC B-58 Hustler over a closed course of 669.4 miles for 30 minutes, 45

seconds, May 10, 1961, resulted in the pilot receiving the Blieriot Cup. The flight, by a SAC crew of the 43d Bomb Wing, Carswell AFB, Tex., was approved by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale of France. Pilot of the B-58 was Maj. Elmer E. Murphy. The course was rectangular with the corners near Needles, Calif.; Kingman, Ariz.; Norman Mesa, Nev., and Lone Pine, Calif.

Six official world speed and payload records were shattered by SAC's newest and fastest bomber, the B-58 Hustler, January 12-14, 1961. Flying over a closed circuit course, two B-58's set three records each in runs of 1,000 and 2,000 kilometers. The records were: First, speed without payload, 1,000 kilometers—1,284.73 miles per hour. Second, speed with 1,000 kilogram payload, 1,000 kilometers—1,284.73 miles per hour. Third, speed with 2,000 kilogram payload, 1,000 kilometers—1,284.73 miles per hour. Fourth, speed without payload, 2,000 kilometers—1,061.80 miles per hour. Fifth, speed 2,000 kilometers, with 1,000 kilogram payload—1,061.80 miles per hour. Sixth, speed with 2,000 kilogram payload, 2,000 kilometers—1,061.80 miles per hour.

On March 5, 1962, a Strategic Air Command B-58 Hustler flew from Los Angeles to New York at 1,214.71 miles per hour in 2 hours, 56.8 seconds. On the same flight the B-58 set a New York to Los Angeles record in 2 hours, 15 minutes, 48.6 seconds—beating the sun by over 41 minutes—and averaging 1,081.77 miles per hour. A round trip record of 4 hours, 41 minutes, 11.3 seconds, averaging 1,044.96 miles per hour was also established. For these record flights the B-58 crew from the 43d Bomb Wing, Carswell AFB, Tex., received the Bendix Trophy and the Mackay Trophy.

A SAC B-52H from Minot AFB, N. Dak., set two world's distance records without refueling and nine course speed records January 10-11, 1962, flying 12,519 miles from Kadena AB, Okinawa, to Torrejon AB, near Madrid, Spain. The world distance records were: First, for all types of aircraft without refueling. Second, class C distance for jet aircraft without refueling. The nine Federation Aeronautique Internationale course speed records claimed were: First, Tokyo to Seattle; second, Tokyo to Fort Worth; third, Tokyo to Washington, D.C.; fourth, Tokyo to Madrid; fifth, Seattle to Fort Worth; sixth, Seattle to Madrid; seventh, Fort Worth to Washington, D.C.; eighth, Fort Worth to Madrid, and ninth, Washington, D.C. to Madrid.

The world distance records were established by a Strategic Air Command B-52H Stratofortress from Homestead AFB, Fla., June 6-7, 1962, during an 11,400-statute-mile flight without refueling. Commanded by Capt. William M. Stevenson, the eight-jet bomber claimed world closed circuit records during 22 hours, 38 minutes of flying. The B-52H traveled farther than any other aircraft without refueling over a circuitous route and exceeded the closed circuit distance for heavyweight aircraft. The flight began and ended at Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C., and passed over Greenland, Alaska, California and Florida before landing.

An SAC B-52G jet bomber manned by a crew from the 5th Bomb Wing, Travis AFB, Calif., completed a recordbreaking 10,000 mile nonstop flight without refueling on December 14, 1960. The bomber took off from Edwards AFB, Calif. at 7:07 a.m., December 13, and touched down at the same base the following day, after a flight of 19 hours, 45 minutes, breaking two world long distance flight records.

The fastest around the world flight on record was achieved Jan. 16-18, 1957, when three B-52 Stratofortresses from the 93d Bomb Wing, Castle AFB, Calif., flew 24,325 miles nonstop in 45 hours, 19 minutes. The eight-jet bombers departed from and returned to bases in California and utilized multiple in-flight refuelings. Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded each crew member. Flight commander was Lt. Gen. Archie J. Old, Jr., commander of SAC's 15th Air Force.

The first important demonstration of B-52 capabilities came in November 1956, when eight B-52's from bases in California and Marine completed a nonstop operational mission which carried them around the North American Continent and across the North Pole. The Stratofortresses, from the 93d Bomb Wing, Castle AFB, Calif., and the 42d Bomb Wing, Loring AFB, Maine, were airborne as long as 32 hours and covered distances up to 17,000 miles.

Operation powerhouse, involving 1,000 combat aircraft from 21 B-47 wings and 18 tanker squadrons, was carried out during a 2-week period ending December 11, 1956. Simulated combat missions averaging 8,000 miles were flown over the North American Continent and Arctic regions. The mass flights marked SAC's first attempt to exercise a major portion of its strike force during such a short time period and successfully demonstrated the ability of the bomber command to launch its force on short notice.

The first B-47 bomb wing to deploy overseas for operational training was the 306th Bomb Wing. Taking off from its home station at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., June 5, 1953, the wing stopped at Loring Air Force Base, Maine. From there it flew nonstop across the Atlantic to England. Taking off at spaced intervals from MacDill, the B-47's landed in England 8½ hours later after covering a distance of some 4,500 miles.

SAC's longest B-47 flight on record was made by a Stratojet of the 43d Bomb Wing between November 17 to 19, 1954. The B-47 took off from Sidi Slimane Air Base, Morocco, for RAF Station Fairford, England. Because of bad weather, it could not land and returned to Morocco. Encountering bad weather over Africa, the B-47 again set out for England. Before finally landing the bomber had remained in the air 47 hours, 35 minutes, through aerial refueling. It covered a distance of 21,163 miles.

The longest point-to-point nonstop flight for B-47 aircraft was made by an aircraft of the 321st Bomb Wing on August 10-11, 1957. The Stratojet took off from Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, and landed 11,450 miles away and 22

hours, 50 minutes, later at Sidi Slimane Air Base, Morocco.

A new jet tanker-transport record of 10,228 miles was set April 7-8, 1958, when a KC-135 from the 93d Bomb Wing at Castle Air Force Base, Calif., flew nonstop and nonrefueled from Tokyo, Japan, to the Azores Islands. The flight also set a speed record of 13 hours, 35 minutes, between Tokyo and Washington, D.C., a distance of 7,662 miles.

The first combat aircraft to fly nonstop around the world was the *Lucky Lady II*, a B-50 propeller-driven medium bomber. Between February 26 and March 2, 1949, the bomber, from the 43d Bomb Wing, covered a distance of 23,452 miles in 94 hours, 1 minute. The *Lucky Lady* was refueled in flight over the Azores, Arabia, the Philippines, and Hawaii. Carswell Air Force Base, Tex., was the site of departure and return. The 43d Bomb Wing won the Mackay Trophy in 1949 for the flight and the Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded to each member of the *Lucky Lady's* crew.

SAC ALERT FORCE

In today's aerospace age, when intercontinental ballistic missiles are able to strike half-way around the world within a half hour, the Strategic Air Command must be able to launch its strike force within minutes.

Plans for the fastest possible launch capability have always been part of SAC's procedures. On October 1, 1957, a number of SAC aircraft went on a 24-hour-a-day alert at U.S. and overseas bases. Today, at the direction of the President of the United States the command has 50 percent of its total bomber and tanker force on ground alert, ready to react well within the warning time provided by the ballistic missile early warning system—BMEWS.

Operation of the ground alert force requires a tremendous amount of hard, never-ending work. Aircraft on alert are parked near the end of the runway. Maintenance crews constantly check and recheck each item of equipment, each part of the aircraft, so that it is ready to start its takeoff roll at a moment's notice. Bomber and tanker crews pull alert duty around the clock, and average a 74-hour duty week. They sleep and eat near their aircraft and their duty uniform is their flying clothes. They know their targets and the mission routes they must fly to reach them. Crews and aircraft, both in a constant state of readiness, are never more than a few minutes from being airborne at any time.

Once airborne, SAC's "positive control" procedures guarantee that the bombers, should they be launched on an actual alert, will not touch off a war under false-alarm warning. Under "positive control," SAC's bombers fly to certain points—all well short of enemy territory—and turn back to their bases unless instructed otherwise by coded message.

The overseas portion of this worldwide alert operation, termed "Reflex," sends crews and aircraft from SAC's stateside bases to overseas areas for a short time, during which they remain on an alert similar to that in the United States.

All bomber and tanker crews participating in "Reflex" are accompanied by their crew chiefs. A few more permanent support personnel are required at advance bases since the wing's logistical personnel in most cases do not accompany aircraft.

As a further step in gearing the U.S. retaliatory striking force to meet the threat, SAC has trained its B-52 crews in airborne alert procedures. Under this concept, a percentage of the command's heavy bombers remains aloft, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

This concept is based upon a military premise older than the broadsword. If the enemy does not know where you are, he cannot hit you. Should the Strategic Air Command be forced to react under the worst possible conditions—namely an all-out enemy missile attack executed in total surprise—it is this timeless axiom that will assure the survival of a large portion of the command's retaliatory striking power.

To date, the command has tested and proved the concept with several thousand successful airborne alert training sorties; each lasting approximately 24 hours. SAC's B-52's remain airborne until their replacements have taken off and start a designated flight pattern. They are refueled in the air by KC-135 tankers as often as necessary to insure needed range and endurance.

During the Cuban quarantine—October 1962—the Strategic Air Command launched the first airborne alert in the history of airpower.

The incorporation of intercontinental ballistic missiles into SAC does not cancel the need for the alert force. The command's rapidly increasing missile force is also on continuous alert. But missiles must ride out an enemy attack before they are fired as they—unlike the bombers—cannot be recalled once they are launched.

As far into the future as SAC planners can see, manned aircraft will be needed along with missiles to give the command a flexibility of operations impossible to obtain by relying solely on one weapon system.

SAC MISSILE FACILITIES

Six types of missiles, ranging in size from the 103-foot Titan II intercontinental ballistic missile—ICBM—to the less than 15-foot Quail decoy missile, are operational at Strategic Air Command stateside bases.

Atlas was the first ICBM assigned to SAC, and an initial combat capability was announced on September 9, 1959, when an early Atlas was launched by a combat-trained SAC crew at Vandenberg AFB, Calif. Since that time, 13 squadrons at 11 bases—the entire Atlas program—have become operational in the command.

All six Titan I bases became operational in SAC during 1962, and a third ICBM system was added to the command inventory in December 1962 when two flights of the solid fuel Minuteman were declared operational at Malmstrom AFB, Mont. The 341st Strategic Missile Wing there became completely operational in July 1963.

The first Titan II squadron became operational at Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.,

in June 1963. Three Titan II squadrons are programed in SAC.

The Strategic Air Command is adding operational missiles at the rate of one a day during 1963.

Early models of the Atlas ICBM are in semihardened complexes while the F model is silo-stored and raised to the surface for launching. Titan I ICBM's are also silo-stored and fired from the surface. Titan II and Minuteman missiles are silo-stored and launched.

Missile sites are located near the following bases—the SAC numbered air force having operational control follows State:

**ATLAS ICBM (PGM-16D AND E AND HGM-16E)
(GENERAL DYNAMICS ASTRONAUTICS)**

Altus AFB, Altus, Okla., 2d Air Force.
Dyess AFB, Abilene, Tex., 15th Air Force.
Fairchild AFB, Spokane, Wash., 15th Air Force.
Francis E. Warren AFB, Cheyenne, Wyo., 8th Air Force.
Forbes AFB, Topeka, Kans., 2d Air Force.
Lincoln AFB, Lincoln, Nebr., 2d Air Force.
Offutt AFB, Omaha, Nebr., 2d Air Force.
Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh, N.Y., 8th Air Force.
Schilling AFB, Salina, Kans., 15th Air Force.
Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc, Calif., 1st Strategic Aerospace Division.
Walker AFB, Roswell, N. Mex., 15th Air Force.

TITAN I ICBM (HGM-25A) — (MARTIN CO.)

Beale AFB, Marysville, Calif., 15th Air Force.
Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City, S. Dak., 15th Air Force.
Larson AFB, Moses Lake, Wash., 15th Air Force.
Lowry AFB, Denver, Colo., 8th Air Force.
Mountain Home AFB, Mountain Home, Idaho, 15th Air Force.
Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc, Calif., 1st Strategic Aerospace Division.

TITAN II ICBM (LGM-25C) — (MARTIN CO.)

Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson, Ariz., 15th Air Force.
McConnell AFB, Wichita, Kans., 8th Air Force.
Little Rock AFB, Little Rock, Ark., 2d Air Force.

MINUTEMAN ICBM (LGM-30A) — (BOEING CO.)

Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls, Mont., 15th Air Force.
Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc, Calif., 1st Strategic Aerospace Division.
Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City, S. Dak., 15th Air Force.
Minot AFB, Minot, N. Dak., 2d Air Force.
Whiteman AFB, Knob Noster, Mo., 8th Air Force.
Francis E. Warren AFB, Cheyenne, Wyo., 8th Air Force.
Grand Forks AFB, Mekinock, N. Dak., 2d Air Force.

ATLAS (PGM AND E AND HGM-16F)

The U.S. first operation intercontinental ballistic missile—ICBM—was the Atlas D, designed to deliver a nuclear warhead to targets 6,300 miles distant.

On September 9, 1959, a Strategic Air Command crew launched the first operational Atlas D from Vandenberg AFB, Calif. Since that time, not only the Atlas D, but also Atlas models E and F have been integrated into SAC's emergency war order. All are able to launch within the warning time provided by the ballistics missile early warning system—BMEWS.

Atlas is a stage-and-a-half missile, powered by burning liquid oxygen and RP-1, a kerosenelike hydrocarbon fuel.

Height of the missile is approximately 83 feet, with a body diameter of 10 feet. Launching weight is more than 250,000 pounds.

Atlas has a powerplant consisting of two large booster engines and one large sustainer engine, plus a pair of small vernier rockets.

D-series missiles are ignited by the firing of a pyrotechnic squib into each thrust chamber. E and F models are fired by forcing a hypergolic mixture into the thrust chambers, along with the propellants. The former burns violently upon exposure to oxygen and starts subsequent burning in the engines.

On the Atlas D, all five engines are ignited prior to launching, and after a few minutes of flight, with the missile well into its trajectory, the booster section is jettisoned. Acceleration is accomplished from that point on by the sustainer engine. At a velocity of more than 15,000 miles per hour, the engine shuts off. The small vernier rockets are then employed to "trim" velocity to the exact amount required.

Following vernier shutdown, the reentry vehicle separates from the tank section. The reentry vehicle is then following a true ballistic course.

During power portions of flight, a guidance system governs course and speed of the missile. Atlas D uses a radio-inertial guidance system that incorporates a ground radar facility to monitor the missile's flight and issue appropriate engine shutoff commands to establish the desired trajectory of the reentry vehicle.

Atlas E and F operate independently of ground guidance facilities. An inertial guidance package senses accelerations along with three axes, utilizing these "inputs" to determine the missile's position at any given instant of flight. An airborne computer generates steering and engine cutoff commands to place the reentry vehicle in proper trajectory at the desired speed.

Early D-series missiles were erected by above-ground launchers—gantries—and were exposed to weather at all times. Operational D-series models are stored in horizontal position and housed in bays covered by sliding roofs.

The E series are stored horizontally in a concrete "coffin"—the top mounted flush with the earth, affording some blast protection.

F-series missiles are stored vertically in underground silos. Elevators lift them to the surface for launch. Such emplacements are considered "hard" and afford maximum blast protection.

Thin-gage stainless steel makes up the tank structure of the Atlas missile which houses over 40,000 parts—not including the nose cone, guidance, and engine assemblies.

General Dynamics-Astronautics Corp., San Diego, Calif., makes the airframe and, as prime Atlas contractor, is responsible for assembly and test of the missile.

HGM-25A AND LGM-25C TITAN I, TITAN II

Titan I is the second ICBM to become operational in the Strategic Air Command's arsenal of aerospace weapons. In September 1961, the first Titan was launched from the combined operational and training facilities at Vandenberg AFB, Calif.

Six operational Titan I squadrons are located at five bases. The first Titan unit was at Lowry AFB, Colo., where two squadrons are located. The other bases are Beale AFB, Calif.; Larson AFB, Wash.; Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, and Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.

The missile weighs 110 tons when fully fueled. Its first stage is powered by an engine which develops 300,000 pounds of thrust at sea level. Titan I's second stage develops 80,000 pounds of thrust at altitude. The Titan I is 98 feet tall.

Titan II, a more advanced version of the Titan I, became operational at Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz., in June 1963. Other Titan II bases are at McConnell AFB, Kans., and Little Rock AFB, Ark.

This advanced Titan incorporates such advantages as inertial guidance system, more powerful engines, in-silo launch, more reliability, greater payload, reduced launch time and storable propellants.

Titan II is 102 feet tall including the reentry vehicle. The first stage is 70 feet long; the second stage is 32 feet. Both stages are 10 feet in diameter and the total missile weight, with fuel, is about 150 tons. The first-stage engine develops 430,000 pounds thrust at sea level and the second-stage generates 100,000 pounds at altitude.

Where Titan I uses a radio-inertial guidance system and must be raised from its underground silo to be fired, the Titan II will be directed by a completely airborne inertial guidance system and is capable of being launched from its silo.

Because Titan II has a greater load-carrying ability than any other American missile, it is designed for an important role in space activities.

It will furnish the booster system for the X-20—formerly the Dyna-Soar. This manned boost-glide spacecraft will be launched into orbit around the earth and will be able to return under pilot control to selected airfields in the United States.

Titan II will supply lift for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Project Gemini, the undertaking that will see two astronauts hoisted into orbit in a single capsule.

Both Titan models are fitted with nose cones whose surface material disperses the heat generated during the reentry through the earth's atmosphere.

Titans are produced by the Martin Co., in association with 12 other contractors.

LGM-30A MINUTEMAN

Hardening, quicker firing, lighter weight, smaller size, and lower cost make the Minuteman as different from the Atlas and Titan intercontinental ballistic missiles as night is from day.

The Strategic Air Command added the third ICBM system to its mixed aerospace force in December 1962 when two

flights—20 Minuteman ICBM's—were declared operational at Malmstrom AFB, Mont. By mid-summer 1963, the entire Malmstrom wing was declared operational and the first flights of the Minuteman wing at Ellsworth Air Force Base, S. Dak., achieved operational status.

Construction is underway or planned near four bases other than Malmstrom and Ellsworth: Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak.; Whiteman Air Force Base, Mo.; Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyo.; and Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak.

Because it is propelled by solid fuel—instead of by liquid fuel as are the Atlas and Titan—the Minuteman is smaller, lighter, and easier to handle.

In the first launch attempt from the Air Force Missile Test Center, Cape Kennedy, Fla., the Minuteman achieved a range of 4,600 miles, its reentry vehicle impacting in the target area.

The test also established two other missile flight records: First time all stages of a multi-stage ICBM performed their assigned functions on the initial flight; first time an operating guidance system placed reentry vehicle on target in the initial attempt.

Minuteman was first launched from an underground silo at Cape Kennedy on November 17, 1961. Since then an unprecedented number of successful flights have been achieved.

The Minuteman's solid fuel also permits it to be ready to go in seconds, if necessary, since the countdown can be completed in advance, leaving only the actual firing to be accomplished should this Nation be attacked.

Hardened and dispersed sites make the Minuteman virtually immune from enemy attack since they can only be knocked out by a direct nuclear hit.

Produced in quantity, the Minuteman costs considerably less per unit than the Atlas and Titan.

The Air Training Command at Chanute Air Force Base, Ill., trains SAC Minuteman crews in individual specialties, followed by training in operational procedures by SAC at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

Production and assembling of the Minuteman missile is being done near Ogden, Utah.

Associate contractors for the missile include the Boeing Co.; the Autonetics Division of North American Aviation, Inc.; Thiokol Chemical Corp.; Aerojet-General Corp.; Hercules Powder Co.; Avco Manufacturing Co., and Space Technology Laboratories.

ADM-20A QUAIL

A decoy to confuse an enemy while Strategic Air Command bombers are en route to a target is the ADM-20A Quail, now in use by the combat force.

Only 13 feet long, the Quail guided-air-missile is powered by a General Electric J-85 turbojet engine, and is designed for inflight launching.

Mounted on special racks in the bomb bay of the eight-jet B-52, each Quail, when in flight, produces a "blip" on enemy radar screens similar to that produced by the B-52 Stratofortress. By

confusing enemy radar, it aids the penetration of bombers on target missions.

The Quail flies faster than 600 miles per hour, as does the B-52.

HOUND DOG (AGM-28A)

First combination of the missile and bomber as part of the Strategic Air Command's aerospace force was achieved on December 21, 1959, when the command accepted the AGM-28A—Hound Dog—a supersonic air-to-ground guided missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

Two AGM-28A missiles are carried by the intercontinental B-52 missile platform bombers. The missile extends the operational reach of the eight-jet B-52 bombers by more than 500 miles.

The Hound Dog is directed to its target by a self-contained inertial guidance system. It is considered nonjammable, and has been described as "a super-elusive miniature supersonic airplane."

After the Hound Dog-carrying bomber is airborne, it is possible for the navigator to select cruise altitude to targets or to change targets.

Equipped with the AGM-28A, each B-52 bomber on a single mission could destroy several targets literally thousands of miles apart.

Hound Dog is manufactured by the North American Aviation Co. and is powered by a Pratt & Whitney J-52 engine.

MISSILE COMBAT CREWS

The SAC missileman is a highly trained and skilled technician who is working in one of the most selective career fields in the U.S. Air Force. After schooling, depending upon his particular missile specialty, he may be assigned to duty in an operational blockhouse, upon the launching pad itself, with a maintenance or assembly unit, or in a missile control center or command post.

Technicians concerned with actual launch operations have been organized into missile combat crews. Each crew has the same clearly defined mission: to be prepared 24 hours a day—upon receipt of orders initiated by the President—to effect the near instantaneous launch of one or more intercontinental ballistic missiles toward targets located in the territory of a designated enemy.

The size of a missile combat crew varies with the type of ICBM for which it is responsible.

Missile combat crew commanders are senior captains or of higher rank. Each is selected for his maturity, judgment, and proven abilities. He need not be a rated officer.

The performance of missile combat crews must meet the same high standards that have always distinguished SAC air crews.

MEASURING THE COMMAND

How do you measure combat capability in a modern air organization?

In private business, a firm either attains a certain mark on its profit curve or it goes out of business.

But in Strategic Air Command, the only profit is combat capability, a thing much harder to measure than dollars and cents.

The yardstick of SAC's fighting power is a mathematical rating formula that has become as valuable a summary of the command's global operations as the profit and loss statement is to private business.

By reviewing a monthly management control statement, Gen. Thomas S. Power, SAC's commander in chief, gets an up-to-date composite picture of the command's readiness to strike. He learns the results of practice bombing missions, training programs, and other important items contributing to SAC combat capability.

Each month the management control system scores every unit in the command on performance. Scores are worked out on the basis of past performance and reported under general headings such as operations, personnel, materiel, and special missions.

A compilation of the scores indicates SAC's status, whether the entire command is meeting desired standards and actually making a profit. By studying unit scores separately, top units can be spotted on an overall basis or in any desired category.

The rating system has paid big dividends to SAC, for the report tells whether a unit in the command is a good or a bad one, and why.

Assume that under the category, operations, a heavy bomb wing shows a poor score in simulated combat missions. A cross-check may show that maintenance failed to keep the required number of aircraft in commission. A further check may show that some critical spare parts have been on order for an unusually long time.

Here is a deficiency which can be corrected, and the action must begin all the way back at the supply depot.

A shifting of score value assigned each rated area encourages more attention to weak spots. Should the rating system indicate combat crews are slipping in navigation, the value assigned this category could be raised. Increased efforts in that area by squadron and wing commanders would, therefore, be seen in subsequent reports.

Since the beginning of the monthly rating reports, command scores have ranged higher and higher. As this happens, standards are raised.

The SAC rating system originated in 1949. The biggest problem was to keep the data simple, yet complete.

To combat the danger that the report might mushroom into just a big administrative project, a constant check is maintained. Only needed information and pertinent data is contained.

The report has one single function—to serve as another tool of good management. By applying sound management principles to the data the report provides, SAC commanders at all levels are able to do a better job.

RBS SIMULATED BOMB MISSIONS

Combat readiness of Strategic Air Command bomber crews must be kept at its zenith in peacetime in order to fulfill any future wartime mission. To meet this requirement radar bomb scoring—RBS—is used to test the effectiveness of all combat-ready crews.

Radar bomb scoring began in 1946 with 888 bomb releases for the year against a site in the San Diego area. Seventeen years later bomber crews completed more than 20,000 simulated bomb drops monthly.

During early phases of bomb scoring, crews aimed at circles drawn on sand or other surfaces, then dropped sandbags or dummy bombs on these targets. Today highly sophisticated electronic apparatus scores the accuracy of the SAC crews. The target can be any object within the "eyes" of scanning radar devices.

Electronic equipment used to score the accuracy of the "bomb" drops is maintained by SAC RBS detachments, Army Nike missile batteries, and the Navy. Besides having fixed RBS sites, SAC is also using trains with electronic bomb scoring equipment aboard, and a new semimobile concept, consisting of eight trailer vans housing electronic equipment which move periodically to unfamiliar target areas.

By using the Army Nike and Navy RBS units, a twofold purpose is achieved—SAC bomber crews are scored for accuracy and electronic technicians are given the opportunity to train against detecting high- and low-flying jet bombers penetrating U.S. targets.

Making high- and low-level "bomb" runs against the RBS targets are SAC B-47, B-52, and B-58 jet bombers.

Already recognized as a potent threat from high altitudes, these jet bombers are equally capable of penetrating enemy defenses from low altitudes. This capability greatly compounds a potential enemy's radar defense problem.

When flying at supersonic speeds—mach 2—against the RBS targets, SAC's B-58 bombers fly between 35,000 and 50,000 feet. Subsonic missions are flown at much lower altitudes.

SAC crews will count on the tremendous speed of the B-58 in case of war to dash to any enemy target and return, keeping to a minimum the time the bomber would be exposed to enemy defense.

While flying at supersonic speed, the B-58's will cause sonic booms which may be heard on the ground. Since the B-58 will be flying at high altitude, any sonic boom reaching the earth's surface will be comparatively weak in strength.

Radar bomb scoring permits bomber crews to receive invaluable training in the use of radar bombing against realistic targets, day and night, in all kinds of weather. Using a combination of radio and radar contact between aircraft and RBS site, the effectiveness of combat crews is scored without having to drop a single bomb. Navigator-bombardiers receive practice in recognizing terrain and structural radar returns as they appear on their radar scopes.

The RBS radars "lock on" the approaching bomber, tracking it automatically on a plotting board. Just before the simulated release of the bomb, the aircraft transmits a tone to the RBS site by radio and indicates its point of simulated bomb release by stopping the tone. The target and the radar site have

been precisely plotted on the tracking board prior to this action.

By using figures on distance and direction of the bomber from its target, the aircraft's ground speed, heading and altitude, wind conditions, bomb-fall characteristics and other data, RBS technicians can compute the accuracy of the particular bombing mission.

This computation allows RBS personnel to determine exactly if the target was hit, and if not, by how far and in what direction it was missed.

Of direct value to the private citizen is the fact that SAC can train its combat crews in bombing techniques under realistic wartime conditions.

A SAC-Federal Aviation Agency agreement assures a great degree of safety in the exercise of low-level flying, since civilian aircraft are informed which planned routes are in use by SAC bombers. During bad weather, no civilian aircraft are cleared along or through the routes while they are being used by the bombers.

LOW-LEVEL RADAR BOMB SCORING BOMBING MISSIONS

Strategic Air Command B-47, B-52, and B-58 jet bombers are now practicing low-level bombing techniques which will provide greater versatility should these bombers ever be called upon for combat missions.

Already recognized as a potent threat from high altitudes, SAC's jet bombers are equally capable of penetrating enemy defenses from low altitudes. This capability greatly compounds a potential enemy's radar defense problem.

Scoring bomb missions with radar permits crews to receive realistic training in the use of radar bombing against all types of targets. Navigator-bombardiers receive practice in recognizing factories, rail centers, and other structures, used as reference points, as they appear on their radar scopes.

A SAC-Federal Aviation Agency agreement assures a great degree of safety in the exercise of low-level tactics, since civilian aircraft are informed which planned routes are in use by SAC bombers. During bad weather, no civilian aircraft are cleared along or through the routes while they are being used by the bombers.

While flying low-level missions the SAC aircraft fly at subsonic speeds at altitudes at least 1,000 feet above the highest point along the route.

Since the aircraft travels at less than half the speed of sound while on low-level flights, residents of towns along the routes will not hear any sonic booms. No bombs are carried by SAC bombers while on these training missions.

SAC IN THE CUBAN CRISIS

SAC's ability to respond during periods of extreme tension was demonstrated to the world during the Cuban crisis in 1962.

Early in the crisis, the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed SAC to begin reconnaissance photography of the island and on October 14-15 the command's high altitude reconnaissance aircraft obtained the first hard evidence of the presence of offensive weapons in Cuba.

On the weekend before the Presidential quarantine announcement, SAC began dispersing aircraft, moving a number of its Florida-based B-52 bombers and KC-135 tankers to other U.S. bases to make room for the tactical aircraft buildup there.

By October 22 when the President announced the quarantine, SAC had canceled all leaves, temporary duty, and training activities and personnel were called back to their home bases. At many B-47 bases, the SAC medium bomber force dispersed to preselected military and civilian airfields all over the United States, increasing its survivability and shortening its reaction time by placing fewer aircraft at each operating location.

On October 25, the commander in chief, Atlantic-Cinclant—requested SAC's help in locating Soviet surface shipping, and SAC B-47 reconnaissance and KC-97 tankers began combing an 825,000 square mile rectangle north of Cuba between Bermuda and the Azores. Hundreds of visual and radar sightings were made from high altitudes to as low as 300 feet on these missions. Initial contact with the Soviet ships had been made within hours by B-52 aircraft flying airborne alert missions.

Using film exposed by SAC crews, intelligence specialists processed and delivered thousands of feet of film to national agencies during the crisis, normally within 24 to 48 hours of the receipt of the reconnaissance orders.

The most significant of all the manned weapon system activities, however, was this: The Strategic Air Command launched the first airborne alert in the history of airpower, as a number of B-52s took to the air on 24-hour missions designed to keep them within reach of potential targets at all times.

This airborne alert guaranteed the survival of a large part of SAC's strike aircraft from any attack, including one without warning. From its beginning October 22 to its end November 21, when routine airborne alert training was resumed, SAC bombers and tankers flew more than 2,000 sorties calling for nearly 50,000 hours of continuous flight. Under constant positive control, airborne alert aircraft flew more than 20 million miles and transferred some 70 million gallons of fuel during more than 4,000 aerial refuelings.

Also facing the Soviet Union during this period was SAC's growing ICBM force of nearly 200 operational missiles, all capable of reaching Soviet targets. When SAC forces were placed on increased alert, its combat-ready missiles were immediately brought to 100 percent alert. Widely dispersed, they were prepared to absorb a first strike and retaliate under Presidential order.

Commenting later on SAC's role in the Cuban crisis, President Kennedy, speaking from the ramp at SAC headquarters at Offutt AFB, Nebr., praised the command's record during this period and said it was his strong belief:

That peace and security can be maintained directly with the will and courage of the people of the United States and the

strong right arm which is the Strategic Air Force. We're indebted to you all in the past, now, and our security depends on you in the future.

On August 20 and 21 outstanding leaders of the city of Chicago and its environs visited SAC, here and were oriented on the Command's activities. Later on January 14 and 15, 1964, another group of business executives and civic leaders were briefed and toured SAC headquarters facilities and the underground post command—witnessing a demonstration of SAC's famed "red telephone" and other communication systems.

The list of Chicagoans who attended the respective periods were as follows:

CHICAGO CDV'S AUGUST 20-21, 1962

Bailey, Steven, president, Plumbers Chicago Journeymen Local Union 130, 1340 West Washington, Chicago, Ill.

Belsel, E. E., president, Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers, Inc., 1745 North Kolmar, Chicago, Ill.

Andelman, Samuel, Dr., director of health, 54 West Hubbard Street, Chicago, Ill.

Carveth, Chauncy E., executive director, Illinois State Civil Defense, 57th and South Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Gates, Rev. Robert P., minister, First Presbyterian Church, 1101 Hamilton Boulevard, Peoria, Ill.

Halloran, John D., assistant to president, Dynamics Corp. of America, 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

Hausser, Dr. A. G., vice president, Bradley University, 1502 West Bradley, Peoria, Ill.

Hollard, J. Paul, brigadier general, U.S. Army, retired, 3720 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Kelly, Edward, president, Waterloo Register Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

Kelly, Very Rev. Msgr. John M. editor, the New World, 109 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

Kindred, Keith, managing partner, Barcus Kindred Co., 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Kirby, Joseph, major, 11034 South Artesian Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mitchell, Jim, vice president for aviation, Stewart Smith, Inc., 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Murry, McGarry, Air Force Academy liaison officer, 1434 West Montrose, Chicago, Ill.

Sigmund, Arthur, vice president, Kraft Food Co., 500 North Peshtigo, Chicago, Ill.

Sims, William W., resident manager, Walston & Co., Inc., 201 South La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

Sweeney, Joseph J., Cook County commander, American Legion, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tamaraz, Lincoln, State commander AMVETS, 2818 West Farragut, Chicago, Ill.

Tyson, John M., vice president, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, 919 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

Valentine, Paul H., assistant manager, Conrad Hilton Hotel, 720 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Vogel, Carl E., National Bureau of Property Administration, 1824 Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

Whitney, Lafeton, Brig. Gen., director, Weiboldt Foundation, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Woerthwein, A. T., chairman of the board, Bell & Gossett, 8200 North Austin, Morton Grove, Ill.

Worthy, James, partner, Mid-West Division, Cresak, McCormick & Paget, 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wygart, E. E., vice president, Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers, Inc., 1745 North Kolmar, Chicago, Ill.

Halligan, Robert F., president, the Hallcrafters Co., 4401 West Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Lewis, Hugh, vice president, U.S. Steel, 900 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO CDV'S, JANUARY 14-15, 1964

Bensinger, B. E., chairman of the board, Brunswick Corp., 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bunting, Glenn, vice president, Central Farmers Fertilizer Co., 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Coulter, Thomas H., chief executive officer, the Chicago Association of Commerce & Industry, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Keck, George, president, United Air Lines, Inc., O'Hare International Airport, Post Office Box 8800, Chicago, Ill.

Lorch, John T., partner, Mayer, Friedlich, Spies, Tierney, Brown & Platt, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mayer, Frank D., partner, Mayer, Friedlich, Spies, Tierney, Brown & Platt, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mayer, Oscar G., Sr., chairman, Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc., 1241 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, Ill.

Nachman, Norman H., president, Chicago Bar Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Swarthchild, William G., Jr., Swarthchild & Co., 22 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wilson, Theodore M., executive vice president, Percy Wilson Mortgage & Finance Corp., 134 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gray, John D., president, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, 36 South Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chapman, Theron T., president, Scott, Foresman & Co., 433 East Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Kramer, Ferd, president, Draper and Kramer Inc., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

DeMent, George, chairman, Chicago Transit Authority, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

Stephan, Edmund A., general counsel, Brunswick Corp., 523 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Montgomery, K. F., partner, Wilson & McIlvalne, 120 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Templeton, James, flight operations manager, United Air Lines, Inc., O'Hare International Airport, Post Office Box 8756, Chicago, Ill.

Young, Horace A., president, Illinois State Bar Association, Suite 1525, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Hunt, Robert E., senior vice president of banking department, the Northern Trust Co., 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cummings, Tilden, president, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Blumenschein, C. M., senior vice president and controller, Container Corp. of America, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Barr, John A., chairman, Montgomery, Ward & Co., 619 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Haas, Albert F., president, Sandoval Zinc Co., 3649 South Albany, Chicago, Ill.

Haas, Howard G., vice president, Sealy, Inc., 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Moore, C. W., president, Chicago Helicopter Airways, 5240 West 63d Street, Chicago, Ill.

Quindry, Frank E., 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tieken, Theodore, Secretary, Babson, Inc., 2845 West 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Foreman, Harold E., Jr., president, Willow Service Co., 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Kiley, Roger J., (Honorable) Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, 1212 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Mannion, John F., senior vice president, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

IV. VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

On February 14, 1964, Members of the House of Representatives visited Vandenberg Air Force Base for orientation. Major Tyler—CSP—as project officer.

Arrival at base operations from Offutt AFB, via VC-137, 1340. We were met by Maj. Gen. S. W. Wells, commander, 1st Strategic Aerospace Division, and Col. Preston C. Newton, commander, 6595th Aerospace Test Wing.

We traveled to Command Briefing Facility—building 9003—1340-1350.

Welcome by Major General Wells and orientation briefing by Major Tyler, 1350-1420.

Briefing by Colonel Newton, commander, 6595th ATW, 1420-1430.

Tour of selected technical facilities, escorted by Col. George E. Howard, chief of staff, 1st STRATAD, 1430-1615.

Travel to and tour of 75-1 launch complex, 1430-1500.

Travel to and tour of Atlas 576-D launch complex, 1500-1540.

Travel to and tour of Minuteman HLCC No. 1 and one launch facility, 1540-1600.

Travel to base operations, 1600-1615. Depart, 1615.

MISSILE COMBAT CREWMEN

The same high standards which have distinguished Strategic Air Command aircrews are maintained by SAC missile crews on the ground. SAC missile crews are comprised of highly intelligent and broadly educated Air Force personnel who have demonstrated stability and maturity prior to selection for missile training. Missile combat crew commanders are selected from the ranks of senior captains and higher ranks, and are chosen for their proven abilities and technical background. Missile combat crewmen are a highly dedicated, select group of professional airmen and officers.

POSITIVE CONTROL

Could a war be started accidentally? The odds against it happening are so astronomical that it is hardly within the realm of possibility.

The possibilities of a ballistic missile starting a war are precluded by the same positive measures that would prevent a SAC bomber from starting an accidental war.

Orders to launch a missile are received by the missile combat crew commander from SAC Headquarters. Launch orders in a war situation originate with the President of the United States and are transmitted to Headquarters SAC by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

At the receipt of any launch order, a series of positive control measures are undertaken to authenticate and verify the original instructions.

All ICBM launches in the Strategic Air Command are carried out under the system of positive control to insure that launch orders are confirmed before a countdown is started. When a launch order is received in the blockhouse, the missile combat crew commander determines its authenticity by comparing the coded portions of the order with a code which he has in his possession at all times during his period of duty in the blockhouse.

Only after this positive authentication of the launch order has been completed does the missile combat crew commander start the countdown.

The fact that launch procedures require team effort on the part of several crew members insures that no individual can fire a missile inadvertently or irresponsibly.

THE 1ST STRATEGIC AEROSPACE DIVISION MISSION SUMMARY

In contributing to the development of the intercontinental ballistic missile element of the Strategic Air Command, the 1st Strategic Aerospace Division: Conducts and controls ICBM test and evaluation accomplished at Vandenberg AFB; provides a realistic operational environment in support of SAC ICBM system reliability launches; provides technical assistance and data processing service for the SAC missile reliability system; identifies and develops operational readiness training concepts, requirements, and plans for all SAC ICBM weapon systems; maintains an operational ICBM combat capability; and supports all SAC and tenant units located at Vandenberg AFB.

EXPANDING ICBM ALERT FORCE

By far the greatest share of effort since September 1959 has been the expansion of the Nation's operational deterrent force. Three missile squadrons carry out the operational testing and training aspects of the 1st Strategic Aerospace Division mission. These are the 576th Strategic Missile Squadron—Atlas, 395th Missile Squadron—Titan, and the 394th Missile Squadron—Minuteman.

The 576th Strategic Missile Squadron—Atlas: Conducts missile systems test and evaluation and provides technical facilities from which missile combat crews from other SAC bases conduct live system reliability launches. The squadron and facilities have an emergency war order—EWO—launch capability which takes precedence during time of emergency.

The 395th Missile Squadron—Titan: Conducts missile systems test and evaluation and provides technical facilities from which missile combat crews from other SAC bases conduct live system reliability launches. In addition, their facilities have an emergency war order—EWO—launch capability which takes precedence during time of emergency.

The 394th Missile Squadron—Minuteman: Conducts missile systems test and evaluation and provides technical facilities for missile combat crews from other SAC bases which conduct live firings in support of the system reliability launch programs. These facilities have an emergency war order—EWO—launch capability which takes precedence during time of emergency.

SAC's initial operational ICBM capability came into being at Vandenberg on September 9, 1959, when a crew of the 576th SMS sent its first Atlas missile streaking 4,000 miles down the Pacific Missile Range.

Vandenberg's first ICBM launch complexes were designed to achieve an operational status at the earliest possible date, and as such were above ground—soft—and vulnerable. New emplace-

ments have since entered the program and serve the double purpose of providing an operational capability and a realistic environment for operational reliability testing of SAC's total ICBM force. These new, fixed facilities are below ground—hardened—and dispersed over a vast area.

All the hard facts to be learned about actual combat performance of SAC's ICBM's under operational conditions are provided by Vandenberg launches. The base also refines operational concepts and procedures to insure best results from the use of these weapons. By meshing the operational testing cycle for ICBM's with its missile combat crew training program, Vandenberg serves as a ballistic missile proving ground.

A certain amount of daily readiness must be sacrificed to serve other requirements of the assigned mission. The knowledge and experience gained here serves to increase SAC's capability across the entire ICBM force. When this initial training load is completed, the readiness of the Vandenberg facilities will equal that of SAC's other operational ICBM forces and will include the launch emplacements for Atlas, Titan, and Minuteman. A portion of the force will remain operational at all times.

POSITIVE CONTROL

ICBM launches by the Strategic Air Command are carried out under a system of positive control to insure that launch orders are confirmed before countdowns are started. When a launch order is received, the missile combat crew commander determines its authenticity by comparing the coded portion of the order with a code which he has in his possession at all times. After this positive authentication of the launch order has been completed, the countdown begins. Since a launch requires a team effort on the part of several combat crew members, no individual can launch a missile accidentally or irresponsibly.

VERSATILE AEROSPACE CENTER

Today, Vandenberg's varied ballistic missile and space program finds base personnel working with all of the Air Force ICBM and satellite systems presently in the inventory. Vandenberg emplacements include operationally configured Atlas D, E, and F series; Titan I and II; and Minuteman launch facilities.

To help further the development of advanced space systems, Vandenberg supports the launching of Air Force polar orbiting satellites from the base and nearby Point Arguello. This program is providing answers to the problems of space navigation, reentry, and recovery.

The missiles launched from Vandenberg have enlarged the Nation's aerospace power for peace. Through advancing these programs, Vandenberg has steadily advanced the Nation's aerospace power, and has taken its place as the aerospace center of the free world.

THE SAC MISSILE-BOMBER FORCE (MIXED-FORCE CONCEPT)

A combination of the strengths and capabilities of both bombers and missiles provides a far stronger and more flexible strike force than combat units composed of either system alone. Strategic Air

Command is already well along in integrating its missile force with its bomber force. As they achieve combat ready status, missile units are assigned under the operational control of numbered Air Forces to correlate missile-bomber operations under the mixed-force concept.

The ICBM has rapidly progressed from research and development to operational systems which possess the necessary fast-reaction time, accuracy, reliability, and flexibility demanded of a strategic deterrent force. A growing number of missile units are on strategic alert within SAC, complementing the far-ranging bomber-tanker force. Combat missile units are integrated into SAC's emergency war order and are capable of launching within the warning time provided by the ballistic missile early warning system—BMEWS. SAC's advanced model ICBM systems—such as Titan II and Minuteman—are protected in hard launch emplacements which provide a high degree of invulnerability to enemy attack insuring this country a creditable retaliatory strike capability.

SAC MISSILE FORCE: SAC MISSILE FACILITIES

Six types of missiles, ranging in size from the 110-foot Titan intercontinental ballistic missile—ICBM—to the less than 15-foot Quail decoy missile, will be distributed to Strategic Air Command state-side bases.

The 576th Strategic Missile Squadron at Vandenberg AFB, Calif., was the first Atlas squadron with operational capabilities. The initial firing of an Atlas missile by a combat-trained SAC crew took place on September 9, 1959, at Vandenberg.

Atlas facilities at Schilling, Walker, Altus, Dyess, Plattsburgh, and Lincoln Air Force Bases are silo-lift, underground sites. All Titan and fixed Minuteman missiles are stored in silos.

Missile sites are located near the following bases. The SAC numbered Air Force having operational control of the units is noted after the State.

Atlas ICBM—SM-65—General Dynamics Astronautics: Altus AFB, Altus, Okla., 2d Air Force; Dyess AFB, Abilene, Tex., 15th Air Force; Fairchild AFB, Spokane, Wash., 15th Air Force; Forbes AFB, Topeka, Kans., 2d Air Force; Francis E. Warren AFB, Cheyenne, Wyo., 15th Air Force; Lincoln AFB, Lincoln, Nebr., 2d Air Force; Offutt AFB, Omaha, Nebr., 2d Air Force; Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh, N.Y., 8th Air Force; Schilling AFB, Salina, Kans., 15th Air Force; Vandenberg AFB, Calif., 1st Strategic Aerospace Division; Walker AFB, Roswell, N. Mex., 15th Air Force.

THE ATLAS F

Three versions of the Atlas, America's first intercontinental ballistic missile, have been used since the weapon became operational in September 1959. The pioneer D model is held on alert in above-ground launch buildings grouped around radio guidance facilities. To reduce vulnerability to enemy attack, the E and F models were designed to operate from widely dispersed launch facilities. Each of these self-contained units is constructed below ground level to resist bomb blast. The Atlas E alert force's

launchers are inside shallow excavations. The Atlas F force will be still less vulnerable because its missiles will be kept on alert deep inside massive concrete silos and raised to ground level only for firing. The Atlas F also will be able to retaliate more swiftly to enemy attack because it can be held on alert with fuel aboard. These powerful weapons are produced by the General Dynamics Corp.

Three Atlas F launch facilities are now undergoing final checkout at Vandenberg AFB. One, an operational systems test facility, will initially be used by the Air Force Systems Command for a comprehensive test program. The other two will be used by the 576th Missile Squadron to train crews for Atlas F squadrons becoming combat-ready at other bases. The Strategic Air Command will soon have a powerful force of Atlas F missiles on alert to protect the free world from aggressors.

ATLAS FACT SHEET

Weapon category: U.S. Air Force intercontinental ballistic missile—ICBM.

Description: Atlas is a 1½-stage ICBM. Height is 82½ feet with reentry vehicle; body diameter, 10 feet. Launching weight when fueled is more than 250,000 pounds. Dry weight, 15,000 pounds.

Range: Over 6,000 miles.

Propulsion: The Atlas is powered by two large booster engines and one large sustainer engine. Finite guidance supplied by two small vernier rockets. Fuel is liquid oxygen and RP-1, a kerosene fuel.

Thrust: Early D series have thrust of 360,000 pounds at liftoff. The later E and F series have thrust of 390,000 pounds at liftoff.

Performance: All five engines are ignited prior to launching. Within a few minutes, the missile is lifted well into its trajectory and the booster engines are jettisoned. The missile is then accelerated by the sustainer engine until a velocity of over 15,000 miles per hour has been reached. The sustainer engine is then shut off. The small vernier engines are then used to trim the missile in flight. The reentry vehicle separates from the rocket's structure after the verniers are shut down and then follows a true ballistic course.

Guidance: D series—radio inertial. E and F series—all inertial. All inertial guidance is carried within the missile rather than being dependent on ground guidance stations.

Launch configurations: D series—horizontal, soft; E series—horizontal, hard; F series—hardened, vertically stored in silo 174 feet deep, 52 feet in diameter. Elevated to surface for launch.

Manufactured by: General Dynamics/Astronautics, San Diego, Calif.

Miscellaneous information: The Atlas D was the first operational ICBM. On September 9, 1959, the Air Force launched the first operational Atlas D from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. Since that time, more than 120 D, E, and F series missiles have been integrated into SAC's mixed bomber and missile force. All are able to respond within the warning time provided by the Ballis-

tic Missile Early Warning System—BMEWS.

TITAN I FACT SHEET

Weapon category: U.S. Air Force intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM).

Description: Two-stage ICBM, 98 feet in height. First stage 57 feet long, 10 feet in diameter. Second stage 8 feet in diameter, 41 feet long, including reentry vehicle. Total weight at launch is 220,000 pounds.

Range: Greater than 6,300 miles.

Propulsion: Titan I is powered by engines using RP-1, a kerosene-type fuel, and liquid oxygen—lox. Thrust generated by the first stage engines is 300,000 pounds. The second stage engine, at altitude, delivers 80,000 pounds thrust.

Performance: Titan I accelerates at a speed of 5,300 miles per hour in a little over 100 seconds following liftoff. At that time, stage separation occurs, and the second stage engine ignites and continues to boost speed to maximum 17,750 m.p.h. At predetermined point, the second stage engine shuts down. Vernier rockets then provide final velocity and trajectory correction. The reentry vehicle, or nose cone, separates and continues in a free falling path to the target. The highest point in arc of the trajectory is approximately 500 miles—nearly 2,600,000 feet above the earth.

Guidance: Radio-inertial.

Basing: Two squadrons at Lowry Air Force Base, Colo. One squadron at Beale Air Force Base, Calif.; Larson Air Force Base, Wash.; Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho; and Ellsworth Air Force Base, S. Dak.

Launch complex information: Three missile silos, each with an accompanying propellant terminal and equipment terminal, guidance antenna silo, power production plant and launch control center. All facilities are located below ground level and are interconnected with tunnels allowing personnel access between the various areas.

Manufactured by: Martin Co., Denver, Colo.

TITAN II FACT SHEET

Weapon category: U.S. Air Force intercontinental ballistic missile—ICBM.

Description: An outgrowth of Titan I, using basic two-stage design. The most powerful U.S. Air Force ICBM. The first stage is 71 feet long; second stage, 20 feet; reentry vehicle 14 feet long. Both first and second stage measure 10 feet in diameter. Total fueled weight at liftoff is approximately 330,000 pounds. Titan II incorporates the following advances over Titan I: Greater payload capability; greater range; storage propellants; in-silo storage and launch; increased ability to survive attack; inertial guidance carried within the missile, eliminating the need for vulnerable ground guidance facilities; reduced reaction time; capability to launch in salvo.

Range: In excess of 6,000 miles.

Propulsion: Titan II is the only ICBM using storable, liquid propellants. These propellants are hypergolic, in that they burn on contact with each other, giving more even and complete ignition. First stage thrust is approximately 430,000 pounds. Second stage thrust, at altitude, is approximately 100,000 pounds.

Performance: After launch from its silo, Titan II rises vertically for several seconds. During this time it rolls on its axis to align itself with the target. The missile then climbs in a curving trajectory. When the first stage engines shut down, after approximately 150 seconds of flight, the second stage ignites and separates from the missile carrying the reentry vehicle toward its assigned target at speeds in excess of 15,000 miles per hour. After shutdown of the second stage engine, two vernier rockets make final course and velocity corrections. Following separation, the reentry vehicle follows a true ballistic arc.

Basing: The operational base for Titan II is a hardened silo installation. There are nine silos and control centers in each squadron. Titan II is to be deployed at McConnell AFB, Kans.; Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.; and Little Rock AFB, Ark.

Silo information: The silo is 155 feet deep, 55 feet in diameter and has walls 4 to 8 feet thick. Two exhaust ducts for the flame exhausting system also run the length of the silo, and provide an escape for the hot exhaust gases during a launch. These project from the sides of the silo in a W pattern.

MINUTEMAN FACT SHEET

Weapon category: U.S. Air Force intercontinental ballistic missile.

Description: Three stage, solid fuel ICBM, 55 feet long plus reentry vehicle, 5½ feet in diameter. The missile is stored in an 80-foot-deep steel-lined concrete silo. Total weight at launch is approximately 70,000 pounds.

Range: Greater than 5,000 miles.

Propulsion: Minuteman is propelled by a three-stage rocket. First stage thrust is approximately 195,000 pounds. Second stage thrust in the Minuteman is approximately 46,000 pounds and third stage thrust is approximately 19,000 pounds. The later model Minuteman has increased thrust in all stages resulting in greater range.

Performance: In the first launch attempt at Cape Kennedy, Fla., the Minuteman achieved a range of 4,600 miles, its reentry vehicle impacting in the target area. The launch also marked the first time all stages of a multistage ICBM was programmed to and performed its assigned functions on the initial flight. The first Minuteman was launched from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., on September 28, 1962.

Guidance: Inertial.

Basing: The Minuteman became operational at Malmstrom AFB, Mont., in December 1962. The missile is scheduled for installation at Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.; Minot AFB and Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak.; Whiteman AFB, Mo.; and F. E. Warren AFB, Wyo.

Launch complex information: The Minuteman is launched from inside its silo emplacement. The complexes at each operational site will be capable of firing 50 missiles. Each hard launch control center will control 10 of the "instant ICBM's" with 5 centers to each squadron. In the event of an enemy attack, any of the launch control centers is capable of firing all 50 missiles.

Integrating contractor: Boeing Co., Seattle, Wash.

V. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLO.

The 10 Members of Congress met Air Force Academy cadets from their home districts, toured facilities of the Nation's newest service school Sunday, February 16. My cadets at the Academy from the 7th District of Illinois are: Flower, Terrence Frederick, class of 1964; Stetz, George Andrew, class of 1965; Strzemieczny, Alan Lee, class of 1966; Andrews Victor Charles, class of 1966; Hogle, Guy Otis, Jr., class of 1966; Minshall, Billy Wayne, class of 1967.

Following luncheon at the officers club, the Congressmen received a thorough briefing on the Academy mission and operation from top officers. The Superintendent, Maj. Gen. Robert H. Warren, explained the proposed expansion plan which will hike size of the Cadet Wing from approximately 2,500 to over 4,400.

Lt. Col. Charles C. Anderson, Director of Admissions, discussed nomination policies and effects of new legislation.

Following a picturing session with cadets in Arnold Hall, the cadet social center, Congressmen toured the unique 17-spired Academy chapel.

MISSION

The mission of the U.S. Air Force Academy is to provide instruction, experience and motivation to each cadet so that he will graduate with the knowledge, character and qualities of leadership essential to his progressive development as a career officer in the U.S. Air Force.

Cadets who complete the Academy's 4-year course of study graduate with accredited bachelor of science degrees and commissions as second lieutenants in the Regular Air Force.

COURSE OF STUDY

The 4-year curriculum, totaling 186½ semester hours, is designed to provide a foundation for further development in any of the numerous career fields open to Air Force officers. It is neither an engineering nor a liberal arts program, but combines certain elements of both.

The required academic program totals 143½ semester hours and is balanced almost evenly between the basic and applied sciences, and the humanities and social sciences. However, cadets with exceptional ability or previous college training may participate in the curriculum enrichment program, initiated by the Academy in 1957. Under the enrichment program, cadets may meet prescribed curriculum requirements by transfer of credits, validation examinations, or acceleration of courses. In the time thus made available, cadets may take substitute elective courses. They may also take extra-elective courses, over and above the normal semester-hour load.

Under the enrichment program a cadet may earn, in addition to his bachelor of science degree, an undergraduate major in one or more of the following: Basic science, with areas of concentration in mathematics, physics, or chemistry; engineering science, with areas of concentration in aeronautics,

astronautics, electrical engineering, or mechanics; military management; or international affairs. The last two include advanced courses in the social sciences and humanities. Cadets who complete the engineering science major receive accredited engineering degrees. Each undergraduate major requires about 20 additional semester hours of work, and each is so designed that good students, even with no prior college, can complete it by the extraelective method alone.

The enrichment program also includes graduate-level courses which may be applied toward a master's degree. Under cooperative arrangements between the Academy and two civilian universities, selected cadets may earn master's degrees from these universities within 7 months after their graduation from the Academy. Such master's degree programs are available in astronautics and international relations. The Academy is also seeking congressional authorization to award master's degrees at the time of graduation to cadets, chiefly those with previous college, who can complete the requirements of the prescribed curriculum, an undergraduate major, and a year of graduate-level work before graduation.

The enrichment program is completely voluntary, but about 80 percent of the cadets participate, and about 40 to 50 percent complete the extra requirements for an undergraduate major.

MILITARY TRAINING

The military training program, which qualifies each graduate to be commissioned as an officer in the Armed Forces of the United States, distinguishes the Academy from other universities. In addition to the 28½ semester hours of professional subjects taught in the classroom and during field study, portions of each day are devoted to a program of practical leadership and command.

The professional program is designed to equip a cadet for a career as an officer, not to train him for a specific job; consequently, the program combines professional orientation, skill indoctrination, and military education in an environment planned to provide lifetime career motivation. Each cadet studies: Weapons systems, their tactical and strategic use; weapons and techniques of the past, present and future; defense planning and operations from the level of a tactical unit to international alliances.

The program of practical leadership experience and command centers on the individual cadet squadron, which consists of approximately 100 cadets. The squadron is a cadet's home at the Academy. He lives in a room shared with one other cadet. He works for someone, and has someone working for him. He learns how to use a military chain of command, the techniques of leadership in command, the importance of discipline and training in daily action, and how these elements may be turned into esprit de corps. He progresses each year into ever-increasing responsibilities of command and staff assignments, until as a first-class man, he shares responsibility for the operation of his squadron. This

program, under the supervision of Air Force officers, provides an opportunity for practical application of the theories learned in the classroom.

ATHLETIC PROGRAM

The Academy conducts a carefully developed physical education program, including an intensive system of intramural sports. All cadets not engaged in a seasonal intercollegiate sport are required to participate at least twice each week in intramural competition. To remain eligible for intercollegiate sports, a cadet must maintain proficiency in his academic studies.

Sixteen sports presently are included in the intercollegiate program. They are: Fall—football, cross country, soccer; winter—basketball, wrestling, gymnastics, swimming, skiing, fencing, rifle, pistol; spring—baseball, golf, track, tennis, and modern pentathlon.

KEY PERSONNEL

The Superintendent is Maj. Gen. Robert H. Warren, of Florida, a 1940 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy. General Warren served in the European Theater of Operations during World War II as a squadron commander, wing operations officer, and commander of the 376th Bombardment Group. He flew 38 combat missions in B-24 bombers. During the Korean war he was Director of Operations, and later, Assistant Deputy for Operations of Far East Air Forces. Prior to his assignment to the Academy in July 1962, he was commander, Air Proving Ground Center, Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.

The dean of the faculty is Brig. Gen. Robert F. McDermott, of West Roxbury, Mass., who was operations officer for a fighter-bomber group in England during World War II. He is a 1943 graduate of West Point, where he later taught. He has a master's degree from Harvard Business School and received an LL.D. from St. Louis University.

The commandant of cadets is Brig. Gen. Robert W. Strong, Jr., a native of Painesville, Ohio. He is a 1940 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and was a pilot and later squadron commander of B-29's in the Pacific during World War II. Prior to his Academy assignment he was commander of the 825th Strategic Aerospace Division, Little Rock AFB, Ark.

FACTS CONCERNING CADET LIFE

The academic year extends from August through May. Cadets have classes or study periods from 8 a.m. to 4:20 p.m. on weekdays, with a 1-hour break for lunch. Unless a cadet is participating in intercollegiate athletics, he practices or plays on a squadron intramural team two afternoons a week after classes. The other three afternoons during the week he spends in study or organized cadet extracurricular activities. Saturday mornings are devoted primarily to military training and lectures in military or academic subjects.

The months of June and July constitute the summer training period. Cadets spend their first summer at the Academy undergoing intensive basic airman training. Succeeding summers are devoted to specialized military training at

the Academy, home leave, field trips to bases of the Air Force's major commands, visits to Army and Navy installations, and overseas trips.

During the academic year, all second-, third-, and fourth-class cadets are required to be in the rooms after 7:15 p.m. on week nights and Sunday nights, unless they are studying in the library which is open every night. First-class cadets and second classmen on the Superintendent's merit list are not required to maintain a strict evening study schedule. Taps is at 11 p.m. Unless the cadet is permitted to have late lights, he must be in bed with lights out at taps.

All officer and most noncommissioned officer positions in the cadet wing are held by members of the first and second classes. No second classman outranks a first classman. In addition, a number of third classmen hold the rank of staff sergeant, the lowest cadet noncommissioned officer rank. Cadet rank is shown on the cadets' shoulder boards. Four broad stripes indicate the rank of cadet colonel, held by the cadet wing commander. Three broad stripes, lieutenant colonel; two broad stripes separated by one narrow stripe, major; two stripes, captain; one broad and one narrow stripe, first lieutenant; one broad stripe, second lieutenant. Noncommissioned officer rank is indicated by chevronlike stripes on the shoulder boards. Three chevrons indicate master sergeant; two chevrons, technical sergeant; one chevron, staff sergeant. Rank is based on merit and is rotated each semester to allow the most senior cadets to gain experience by holding positions of responsibility.

All cadets are housed in Vandenberg Hall in the cadet area of the Academy. The building is a quarter of a mile long, and in addition to the cadet rooms, it contains the cadet store, class lounges, and cadet activities rooms. Two cadets share a room. Each cadet has a single bed, desk, lamp, chair, closet, wall bookcase, and chest of drawers.

In addition to his education, quarters, medical and dental care, the cadet receives \$111.15 a month. From this money, the cadet pays for some of his books, clothing and other personal needs.

Privileges to leave the Academy campus are based on a gradual transition from the status of a new cadet to a second lieutenant. The new cadet, a fourth classman, is very restricted in the number of privileges he may receive. He is permitted to leave the Academy only on specific holidays, after certain varsity football games, for special cadet activities, and for occasional dining with close relatives or staff officers. A first classman, however, is relatively free during off-duty hours, just as he will be as a second lieutenant. Thus, privileges are progressively increased by class in recognition of added maturity and responsibility.

Perhaps the most significant phases of development for cadets are those which are geared to the operation of the honor code. Simply stated, the honor code is an obligation into which all cadets enter at the end of their initial summer training program. It commits them individually to the observance of

the code: "We will not lie, cheat or steal, nor tolerate among us anyone who does."

It is the cadets' own code and they are fiercely proud of it. The idea is not original and basically it is an adaptation of an idea that has worked at the U.S. Military Academy for about 130 years. The cadets are determined that the code shall be a lifetime principle and not a 4-year principle.

COLORS AND MASCOT

The Academy colors are blue and silver.

The cadets' mascot is the falcon; and several falcons are kept at the Academy. Some have been trained by cadets to give free-flight demonstrations at football games and other public events.

OFFICIAL TITLES

The short title for the Air Force Academy Wing is Cadet Wing, not Wing of Cadets. The classes are known by the year of graduation; that is, class of 1963. Within the Cadet Wing, the various classes are also known as fourth class, third class, second class, and first class. The fourth class is the lower; the others are the upper classes. Upperclassmen wear shoulder boards on their summer uniforms; fourth classmen do not until they have completed the first summer's training.

HISTORY

Many of America's pioneer airmen advocated the creation of an academy to prepare officers especially for the air service. One of them, Brig. Gen. William "Billy" Mitchell, tried in vain to persuade first the Government and then private interests to establish such a school. In 1948, the Air Force appointed a Board of leading civilian and military educators to plan the curriculum for an Air Force Academy. The idea made little progress outside the Air Force, however, until Secretary of Defense James Forrestal appointed a Board of outstanding military and civilian educators in 1949 to recommend a general system of education for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The Chairman of this Board was Dr. Robert L. Stearns, then president of the University of Colorado, and vice chairman was Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, then president of Columbia University. Members included the presidents of several other civilian universities, the executive vice president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Superintendents of West Point and Annapolis, and a representative of the Air Force.

In 1950, this Board concluded that a nucleus of Regular officers for the armed services should be educated, trained, and dedicated from youth onward for a lifetime of service to their country. The Board pointed out that West Point and Annapolis had produced such highly trained and intensely loyal professional officers for many years. It found that the needs of the Air Force could not be met by any desirable expansion of the older service academies, and recommended that an Air Force Academy be established without delay. The Board proposed that, in peacetime, not less than 50 percent of the Regular officers taken into each service should be Academy graduates.

Congress authorized creation of the Academy in 1954. Mr. Harold E. Talbott, then Secretary of the Air Force, appointed a distinguished Commission to assist him in selecting the permanent site. After traveling 20,000 miles and visiting proposed sites in 22 States, this Commission recommended 3 locations near Colorado Springs, Colo.; Alton, Ill.; and Lake Geneva, Wis. From them Secretary Talbott selected the site at the foot of the Rocky Mountains 8 miles north of Colorado Springs. It consisted of approximately 17,900 acres of former ranchland, of which some 10,000 acres are buildable. The State of Colorado contributed \$1 million toward the purchase of this land. Construction has been confined primarily to fingers, or mesas, extending eastward from the mountains toward the plains, with family housing for officers and airmen being placed in the valleys between them. The site provides ample room for intramural athletic fields, cadet maneuvers, a proposed airfield, and protection against encroachment.

CONSTRUCTION

Congress appropriated \$138,797,000 for construction, including \$1,858,000 spent at the interim site on facilities which have reverted to other Air Force uses. In addition to construction funds, the Air Force has spent approximately \$23 million for equipment and furnishings at the Academy.

The modern design of the main Academy buildings is less expensive to build than architecture of the type used in many older institutions. Their architectural style is described by the architect-engineers, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, as timeless. Glass, aluminum, steel, granite, and white marble are among the materials employed.

THE AIR FORCE ACADEMY FOUNDATION

The Air Force Academy Foundation, Inc., a tax-exempt, nonprofit organization, has a membership and active directors on a nationwide basis. The purpose of the foundation is to provide those facilities for the Academy which cannot be obtained through the use of Government funds.

As part of its program, the foundation already has purchased and donated to the Academy a recreational area located northwest of the Academy site. This heavily forested area with well-stocked lakes provides outstanding recreational facilities.

The foundation also provided the funds for the construction of an 18-hole golf course. Designed by Robert Trent Jones, famed New York golf-architect, the Academy course is a fine test of one's ability on the links.

The foundation has raised \$3,500,000 to build Falcon Stadium on the Academy grounds. In addition, the foundation also plans to finance an Air Force Memorial Education Center.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CADET REGISTRAR AT THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The Office of the Cadet Registrar at the U.S. Air Force Academy consists of five directorates: Candidate Advisory Service, Director of Admissions, Cadet Records, Evaluation, and Cadet Counseling. These directorates of the registrar

maintain contact with a young man from the time he aspires to be a cadet, through his nomination and appointment to the Academy, during his 4 years of cadet life, and until the day of graduation when he receives his degree and commission.

When a young man is still in high school and first starts thinking about becoming a cadet, he may write to the registrar to obtain information about how to prepare for the Academy and how to apply for a nomination. If he does, the Candidate Advisory Service will send him an Academy catalog and other literature to provide the background he needs. The prospective cadet may obtain further information and personal counseling from one of the Academy liaison officers appointed in communities throughout the country. These officers are members of the Air Force Reserve who are attached for Reserve duty to the Candidate Advisory Service. They work closely with guidance counselors in high schools to motivate and assist outstanding male students who are interested in applying for an Academy nomination.

Most applications are made to U.S. Senators and Representatives who are authorized to nominate a majority of the Academy cadets for appointment. Under current public law each Senator and Representative may have four cadets at the Academy at one time and may nominate six young men for each vacancy which becomes available to him during a year.

After screening their applicants and making final selections of nominees, each Member of Congress submits his list of candidates to the Air Force. The lists are forwarded to the Director of Admissions at the Academy. The Admissions Office schedules each candidate for physical and mental examinations; assembles his academic transcripts, records of his extracurricular activities, and personal recommendations submitted by high schools he attended; and records his examination results. A complete file on each candidate who meets the minimum qualifications for admission is prepared by admissions and sent to selection panels composed of faculty and staff officers. These panels recommend principal and alternate candidates to fill congressional vacancies and other appointments authorized by law. The Academy Board, composed of key Academy officers, passes on these recommendations and submits them to the Secretary of the Air Force for final approval. After approval has been confirmed, notification to Members of Congress and to selected candidates are prepared by the Admissions Office. Selection takes place late in April and the new cadet class enters late in June.

When a newly appointed cadet arrives at the Academy, he is registered for classes by Cadet Records. This office maintains a file with complete background information on each cadet. All course grades through a cadet's 4 years at the Academy are recorded in his file and copies are sent to his parents, secondary school, and nominating authority. If a cadet becomes deficient in his

grades or military performance, Cadet Records makes a report to the Academy Board for review. All merit lists denoting outstanding academic grades and military aptitude are prepared by this office. The final graduation order of merit, ranking each cadet in order of his grades, is also prepared by this office.

Throughout the cadet's 4 years at the Academy, the evaluation directorate of the registrar analyzes and scores examinations which are administered to him by academic departments. The achievement of cadet classes on various standardized college examinations is analyzed by evaluation specialists. They also evaluate the method of cadet selection including the validity of mental and physical entrance examinations, the scores assigned to extracurricular activities, and personal recommendations. They monitor the Air Force Academy examination centers and score the candidate examinations.

Any cadet at the Academy has access to the cadet counseling service of the registrar. Counseling specialists in this office assist cadets with personal, social, academic, and general adjustment problems. The counseling staff works in close coordination with other counseling individuals and agencies at the Academy including the chaplains, health and mental hygiene services, academic counselors, legal advisers, and air officers commanding.

A cadet's last point of contact with the registrar comes on the day of graduation when he receives his diploma. Col. Virgil J. O'Connor, assigned as the permanent Academy registrar, presents the diplomas at each graduation.

Colonel O'Connor holds a doctor of education degree from Harvard University. Each directorate of the registrar is supervised by an Air Force officer. Both civilian and Air Force personnel are assigned to accomplish the mission of the directorates.

THE AIR FORCE ACADEMY BUILDINGS

The architect-engineers of the Air Force Academy were Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Walter Dorwin Teague Associates determined the Academy furnishings and equipment requirement.

In the design and construction of the Air Force Academy, the architects and their consultants thought of their work as functional, as harmonizing with the spirit of the Air Force, and as a part of the landscape in which it was set. In that sense of the word, the architectural style of the Academy is considered by the architect-engineers to be timeless.

The architects employed the natural land forms to enhance the impressiveness of their designs for the academic area. From the academic area, striking views are provided of Cathedral Rock, the aptly named Rampart Range to the west and sweeping panoramas of the Black Forest to the east.

Congress appropriated \$138,797,000 for construction, including \$1,858,000 spent at the interim site on facilities which have reverted to other Air Force uses. In addition to construction funds, the Air Force has spent almost \$23 million for equipment and furnishings at the Academy. The modern design of the main

Academy buildings is cheaper to build than architecture of the type used in many older institutions.

The main complex where the cadets live and attend classes contains the following buildings, several of which were named for famous Air Force leaders. The buildings are designed in contemporary architectural style, featuring glass, aluminum, steel, and white marble.

Vandenberg Hall—cadet dormitory: All cadets are housed in this quarter-mile-long building, two cadets to a room. In addition to 1,320 rooms, the dormitory contains a cadet store, tailor shop, barber shop, class lounges, and cadet activities rooms. Named in memory of Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, former Air Force Chief of Staff.

Mitchell Hall—cadet dining hall: The dining hall, enclosed in glass on three sides, is large enough to seat the entire cadet wing. Cadets assemble in front of the dormitory and march to the dining hall in formation. Named for Brig. Gen. William "Billy" Mitchell, pioneer of military aviation and famed advocate of air power.

Harmon Hall—administration building: Offices of the Superintendent and his staff are located here on the west side of the cadet complex. Memorializes Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon, first Superintendent of the Air Force Academy.

Fairchild Hall—academic building: Cadet classes are conducted in this large building containing 168 classrooms, 45 science labs, 5 lecture halls, the Academy library, a dispensary, and faculty offices. To the north of this building is an engineering laboratory named in memory of Gen. Muir S. Fairchild, first commander of the Air University.

Arnold Hall—cadet social center: Social activities for cadets are held in this building which includes a ballroom, a theater, and recreational rooms named for Gen. Henry H. "Hap" Arnold, World War II Air Force leader.

Cadet chapel: The focal point of the area is the cadet chapel with 17 towering aluminum spires. The chapel is divided into 3 areas: a Protestant section seating 900, a Catholic section seating 500, and a Jewish section seating 100.

Planetarium: Housed in a dome-shaped structure is the planetarium, used to teach celestial navigation and astronomy to cadets.

Cadet gymnasium: The gymnasium contains two swimming pools, basketball and volleyball courts, boxing and wrestling rooms, squash courts, handball courts, a gymnastics room, and a rifle and pistol range. Surrounding the gymnasium are a number of athletic courts and fields.

Located in areas south of the cadet complex are two housing developments for officers and airmen, a shopping center, a hospital, the Academy Preparatory School, and a supply and service center. A 40,000-seat football stadium and an 18-hole golf course have been constructed with private funds donated to the Air Force Academy Foundation.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY CHAPEL

The 17,900-acre site of the U.S. Air Force Academy is dominated by the 17 aluminum-covered spires of the Acad-

emy chapel. Towering 150 feet above ground, the spires appear much taller.

The chapel, like all of the other buildings at the Academy, was designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, of Chicago, who have labeled the structure the "Chapel of the Future for an Air Force of the Future." Robert E. McKee, Inc., of Santa Fe, N. Mex., was the building contractor.

In the chapel, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish services can be held simultaneously, and the three congregations can enter and leave their respective worship areas without interfering with each other. In addition, there is a meeting room for the use of any religious organization which may not wish to use any of the other worship areas. Thus, the chapel may be said to be an all-faith religious edifice.

The Protestant chapel is at second-story level. Flanking each side of the nave are 38 pews with a seating capacity of 900 persons. Stained glass panels suffuse the area with multicolored light. The reredos, a curved 14-foot high wall behind the altar, was designed and executed by Lumen Martin Winter, who created "The Conversion of St. Paul" for the facade of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle in New York City.

The Catholic chapel area, located on the terrace level, is essentially rectangular in character. Its exterior walls are precast concrete panels with stained glass inserts similar to those of the Protestant worship area. Twenty pews on each side of the chapel provide seats for 500 persons. The sacristy, vestry and altar are located at the north end. Dual sets of steps lead down to the main entrance.

The wall behind the altar is an abstract mural of varying shades of blue, turquoise, rose, and gray glass tessera. Superimposed on the mural are two marble figures. On the left is "Our Lady of the Skies"—the Blessed Mother—and on the right is the Guardian Angel. Above and between the two figures is a marble dove, symbolic of the Holy Ghost. A single slab of polished marble forms the altar.

The Jewish synagogue is on the same level as the Catholic chapel, directly north of it, and seats 100 persons. It is a "circle within a square," enclosed by vertical cypress uprights with inserts of white opalescent glass. The outside walls are of purple stained glass panels, alternating with green and blue stained glass accent windows. The Israeli Air Force donated the 1,631 pieces of Jerusalem stone for the foyer which surrounds the worship center.

The meetingroom for members of those faiths who do not wish to use any of the three other areas is north of the Jewish synagogue, also at terrace level.

FRANK J. SEILER RESEARCH LABORATORY

The Office of Aerospace Research, through its Office of Scientific Research, supports a worldwide program of research in universities, nonprofit institutions and industry. It also operates three in-house laboratories to carry out basic research projects for the U.S. Air Force.

The Frank J. Seiler Research Laboratory, one of the three OAR field labora-

tories, was established in October 1962 at the U.S. Air Force Academy, and is expected to be in full operation in the spring of 1964. The laboratory was established on the Academy site to perform basic research for the Air Force and provide an environment which will foster an active and imaginative research program among the cadets and faculty. Primary emphasis will be on projects in the chemistry and astronautics fields, but support will also be given to any worthwhile research project in the natural sciences when proposed by cadets or faculty members.

As at any educational institution, U.S. Air Force Academy faculty members must participate in research in order to be more successful as instructors. Their association with the laboratory at the Academy provides closer touch with their profession. Also, the establishment of the laboratory provides a way of assuring that the product of faculty and cadet research is given the support, recognition and dissemination that it should have within the framework of the established research program of the Air Force.

One of the important milestones will be the installation of a large digital computer in the spring of 1964. With the inevitable trend toward computers and data processing equipment within the Department of Defense for diversified applications, it is necessary that the computer installed at the Academy be sufficiently versatile to allow its use for a wide spectrum of problems.

Activity will be concentrated initially on selected research in the following two general fields:

Chemistry: Organic chemistry: Organic fluorines-structures-mechanics; modern inorganic chemistry: Structures-mechanics-nonstoichiometry; radiation chemistry: Energetics of reactions-mode and mechanisms; physical chemistry and chemical physics: Surface chemistry, diffusion-thermodynamics of the solid state-quantum chemistry.

Aerospace mechanics: Mechanics of space flight: methods of trajectory computation-control theory; numerical analysis: Development of testing methods; celestial mechanics: Many-bodies problems; dynamics of flight: Dynamic derivatives-dynamic simulation; aerodynamics: Static forces and moments of winged and clustered bodies.

The above areas are representative of those in which OAR would like to have increased activity within its own laboratories. The particular fields will depend upon the interest and competence of people selected for scientific positions.

The tentative manning of the laboratory calls for one civilian and five military chemistry researchers and one civilian and seven military researchers in aerospace mechanics. One officer will conduct research in computer applications.

In addition to the 15 scientists, 22 support people are being recruited: Technicians, computer operators and programmers, and clerical assistants.

ASTRONAUTICS AT THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

What is "astronautics"? The word is not new, but the science which the word

represents has only recently begun its phenomenal expansion. So rapid has this growth been that an unabridged dictionary is still needed to find a definition. According to Webster, astronautics is "the science which treats the possibility of traveling through interplanetary space." And even this definition is somewhat outdated in its scope. The Air University at Maxwell AFB, Ala., provides the following definition in its interim glossary of aerospace terms:

Astronautics 1. The arts, skills, or activity of operating space vehicles. 2. In a broader sense, the art or science of designing, building, and operating space vehicles.

The Department of Astronautics at the Air Force Academy—established in 1958, the first to be set up at an undergraduate institution—is charged with the responsibility for transforming astronautics from a dictionary definition into a living science for the cadets who graduate each year and become officers in the Air Force.

For the instructors in the department, this has been no small task. Faculty members had to sort fact from fiction, write a textbook, and establish an entirely new curriculum. This has been a continuing process as this new science expands and more and more information becomes available. The astronautics text is now comprised of 3 volumes totaling approximately 600 pages.

In a dizzying succession of events, the public has witnessed the evolution of successful intercontinental ballistic missiles, earth satellites with hundreds of purposes and applications, and space probes. Manned spaceflight is a reality, and the United States has established the manned lunar flight as a national objective to be achieved in the next decade. Conquering outer space is no longer a fantasy.

Although the dawn of the space age came on October 4, 1957, with the launching of the first Russian sputnik, the Air Force Academy's Department of Astronautics traces its existence to a much earlier stimulus. In 1953 a thermonuclear breakthrough signaled the accelerated development of long-range ballistic missiles, an effort which later became one of the Nation's top priority jobs.

It soon became apparent that Air Force officers should have an understanding of this revolutionary military technology. With the more recent advent of space conquest has come the additional demand for education in advanced rocketry, lunar and interplanetary trajectories, and fundamental guidance and navigation in space.

One aspect of the nature of this new technology can be determined by noting that all members of the Department of Astronautics have at least a master's degree in some branch of engineering. Understanding the science of astronautics, they will tell you, requires mainly an adjustment of one's point of view. Natural laws apply equally well in space as on earth, even though the environment of space introduces many engineering problems not previously encountered.

A chief proponent of this view is Col. Richard C. Gibson, professor and head

of the department. Colonel Gibson directs the efforts of the other 10 officers in the department in their pioneering endeavor to make every Academy graduate a potential astronaut.

The department's faculty proudly counts among its number one Sc. D., one Ph. D., a Rhodes Scholar and six rated pilots with many years of professional experience in research and operations.

While the serious student of astronautics always keeps in mind the socio-humanity aspects of this new technology, only a knowledge of the technical disciplines related to astronautics will give an insight into the application and limitations of space weapons.

For this reason, the basic course in astronautics has as its objective: First, to develop an understanding of the fundamental physics of astronautics, and second, to develop an appreciation of the engineering and military compromises which must be made in the creation of a new space vehicle.

This twofold objective is met by building the course upon the fundamental physics developed principally by Newton—circa 1700—and Clausius—circa 1850. Newton established the science of celestial mechanics, upon which the study of trajectories in space is based, and the general subject of dynamics with which the effects of rocket thrust, gravitational forces and atmospheric drag on the vehicle are analyzed.

Clausius was the principal founder of the science of thermodynamics, the study of energy changes in gases. Upon the latter is built the study of rocket engine design and the analysis of re-entry heating. Thus, astronautics at the Academy has its roots in man's earliest understanding of theoretical physics.

Every cadet takes three basic astronautics courses, with most cadets taking all three during the first class—senior—year. In this way the astronautics curriculum is able to draw on the cadet's already extensive background in college mathematics, physics, mechanics, electrical engineering, thermodynamics and aeronautical engineering.

The three courses, totaling 8 semester hours, are: Astronautics 411, the fundamentals of astronautics, which covers two-body trajectories, optimum staging of multistage rockets and reentry trajectories, including oscillations of the reentry body and aerodynamic heating; 412, space technology, which includes nuclear rocket propulsion, ion propulsion, space powerplants, separately powered rockets, low-thrust trajectories, lunar trajectories and interplanetary trajectories; 422, ballistic missile guidance, which includes the technology, instruments, and special techniques involved in the guidance and control of a ballistic missile or space vehicle from launch to destination. In all, each cadet spends approximately 140 class-room hours in the study of astronautics.

In addition, the department offers two enrichment—elective—courses. They are: Astronautics 551, advanced astronautics, and 452, linear control system analysis.

The following officers are assigned to the faculty of the Department of Astronautics.

Col. Richard C. Gibson, professor; Sc. D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; is the head of the astronautics department. He was assistant professor of electrical engineering at the Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, from 1946 until 1951. Prior to coming to the Air Force Academy he was Director of Experimental Vehicles and Instrumentation Division, Headquarters, Air Force Systems Command, Andrews AFB, Md.

Maj. William R. Manlove, assistant professor and executive officer; B.S., U.S. Military Academy, M.S., University of Illinois; is a rated pilot and came to the Air Force Academy from the Ballistic Systems Division, Air Force Systems Command, Los Angeles, Calif.

Maj. Roger R. Bate, U.S. Army, associate professor; B.S., U.S. Military Academy; B.A., B. Sc., M.A., Oxford University; served with the combat engineers in Korea. He has 3 years of research and development experience, having been associated with the design group for an Army package power reactor. He also taught nuclear reactor theory at Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology. He commanded an engineer combat company at Fort Lewis prior to assignment to the Air Force Academy.

Maj. George T. James, Jr., associate professor; B.S., Purdue University; M.S., A.E., California Institute of Technology, is a command pilot who flew B-26 combat missions in World War II. He has 5½ years of experience as a research and development officer, his most recent assignment being that of Special Assistant to the Commander for Weapon Systems at the Ballistic Systems Division, Los Angeles, Calif.

Maj. Bradford C. Healy, assistant professor; B.S., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; M.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; joined the department recently after 3½ years with the mathematics department.

Capt. Daniel S. Barnes, instructor; B.S., U.S. Military Academy; M.S., MIT; is a rated pilot and former flight commander in a German-based fighter-bomber wing. He has 2 years of experience in research and development, his most recent assignment being as project officer on the F-105 fire control system.

Capt. Roland E. Thomas, assistant professor; B.S., New Mexico A. & M.; M.S., Stanford University; Ph. D., University of Illinois; has nearly 4 years of research and development experience. His most recent assignment was that of consulting engineer for the electronics branch of the equipment laboratory at Wright Air Development Center.

Capt. Roger W. Johnson, assistant professor; U.S. Naval Academy; M.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; is a rated pilot with 7 years of flying experience with Tactical Air Command. He has recently been selected to return to graduate school at the termination of this academic year to obtain a Ph. D. in astronautics.

Capt. Robert D. McKelvey, instructor; B.S., U.S. Military Academy; M.S., Air Force Institute of Technology; is a rated pilot who returned to graduate school after 3 years at TAC. He came to the Air Force Academy directly from AFIT.

Capt. Delbert H. Jacobs, instructor; B.S., U.S. Military Academy; M.S., A.E., California Institute of Technology; is a rated pilot and came to the Air Force Academy from Cal Tech. Prior to attending graduate school, he was an instructor with the German Air Force near Munich, Germany.

Lt. Charles A. Bodeen, instructor; B.S., M.S., M.E., California Institute of Technology; came directly to the Air Force Academy from Cal Tech. He was a project engineer on the rocket test sled facility at Edwards AFB, Calif., prior to attending graduate school.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY CHAPEL—GENERAL INFORMATION

The organs for the Protestant and Catholic Chapels were designed by Mr. Walter Holtkamp—recently deceased—Cleveland, Ohio, and built by M. P. Moller, Inc., Hagerstown, Md.

The components of the steel skeleton or framework of the chapel were cut from tubular steel. The tetrahedrons were fabricated by the Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Co. and shipped to the Academy.

The north and south triangular walls of the Protestant Chapel are of tinted laminated architectural glass. There are 11,000 square feet of this laminated glass which was fabricated by Dearborn Glass Co.

The ramp from the battle area to the chapel has snow melting coils embedded in the concrete.

The aluminum skin of the tetrahedron is striated aluminum.

The chapel is designed for a wind pressure of 50 pounds per square inch.

The acoustical consultants retained by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill were Bolt, Beranck & Newman.

Mr. Walter A. Netsch of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill was the principal designer of the chapel.

Religious affiliation among the military personnel normally run 75 percent Protestant, 20 percent Catholic, and 5 percent Jewish. This ratio influenced the decision on capacity of the three chapels since it was assumed that similar ratios would prevail in the Cadet Wing.

The Catholic and Jewish chapels are at terrace level. North of the Jewish chapel, at terrace level, is a meeting room for the use of those denominations which do not wish to use one of the three chapels. With this provision, the cadet chapel is more properly referred to as an all-faith, rather than a trifaith chapel.

The furnishings, liturgical fittings and adornment of the chapel were paid for from gifts of money from private persons and from Easter collections taken at Air Force bases. No appropriated funds have been used for this purpose.

The money for the organs in the Catholic and Protestant chapels came from

the Air Force Command Welfare Fund, also nonappropriated funds.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

The Israeli Air Force donated the 1,631 pieces of Jerusalem stone for the foyer of the synagogue.

The furnishings were financed by the National Jewish Welfare Board. The interior design, furnishings, and liturgical fittings are valued at approximately \$50,000.

The Jewish chapel is the first specially designed place of worship built for Jewish services on a U.S. military base.

The interior was designed by Ludwig Wolpert of New York's Jewish Museum.

The focal point of the Jewish chapel is the Aaron Kodesh, the Holy Ark which shelters the Scrolls of the Torah.

The synagogue is the only chapel with individual chairs for the congregants.

The Eternal Light hangs to the right of the Ark. Nested in the three Stars of David, it symbolizes everlasting, unquenchable faith.

Architecturally, the synagogue is a circle within a square, the circular design symbolizing the global mission of the Air Force. The square forms a surrounding foyer which is paved with the Jerusalem stone. The outside walls are of purple stained glass panels alternating with green and blue stained accent windows. The inner, circular walls are panels of translucent glass alternating with stanchions of cypress.

The synagogue seats 100 persons.

PROTESTANT CHAPEL

Seats 900 and has 100-seat choir.

Reredos—the wall behind the altar—is a curved, 14-foot high wall covered with pastel shades of tessera. The painter-sculptor commissioned to do this work was Lumen Martin Winter who designed and executed "The Conversion of St. Paul" for the facade of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York City.

The walls and vaulted roof of the chapel are formed by the repetitive tetrahedrons which at rooftop form the 17 spires. There is no special symbolism to the number of spires. The original design called for 19 spires but when the original bids for building the chapel ran too high and were rejected, the designers effected certain changes for the sake of economy. One of the changes was reducing the number of spires but this did not reduce the basic design nor the square footage within the chapel.

The pews are American walnut and harmonize with the walnut batten wall at the rear and under the choir loft.

Stained glass strip windows, designed by Judson Studios, form ribbons of color between the tetrahedrons.

The floor is lowered and railed off at the side, under the sloping tetrahedrons. This area will provide space for memorialization plaques.

The floor of the Protestant chapel is gray-white terrazzo. This floor is heavily soundproofed so that services can be held simultaneously in the Catholic and Protestant chapels. The height from floor to the ceiling ridge is 95 feet.

The altar is free standing and curvilinear.

Harold E. Wagoner designed the furnishings of the Protestant chapel.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL

The Catholic chapel, located at terrace level, seats 500 persons and has a 50-seat choir. The nave is 55½ feet wide and 95 feet long, including the predella.

The sidewalls, from floor to ceiling, are panels of amber glass alternating with strip windows of multicolored stained, cast glass, the random sizes and shapes of which are set in precast, reinforced concrete. The stained glass was cast by Blenko and the strip windows designed by John W. Winterien & Associates.

The reredos is an abstract mural of glass mosaic. The varying shades of blue, turquoise, rose, and gray tessera form an abstract portrayal of the firmament. Superimposed on the mural are two marble figures. On the left is "Our Lady of the Skies"—The Blessed Mother—and on the right is the Guardian Angel. Each is about 10 feet tall. Above and between these two figures is a marble dove, symbolic of the Holy Ghost.

The 14 Stations of the Cross were carved from 4-inch-thick slabs of marble. The recessed backgrounds are covered with the same multicolored tessera of the reredos mural.

The reredos and the Stations of the Cross were designed and executed by Lumen Martin Winter, the renowned artist-sculptor, who created "The Conversion of St. Paul" for the facade of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York City.

The altar is a large tabletop of polished marble mounted on a cone-shaped pedestal. The altar furnishings are of high-gloss nickel-silver. Also on the altar is a 6-foot sculptured nickel-silver crucifix.

The pews are of American walnut trimmed in satin finished stainless steel.

There are two confessionals at the rear of the Nave. Off the Narthex on one side is the baptistry and on the other side is the blessed sacrament room, the walls of which are fashioned of marble chips and semiprecious Colorado stones.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill, H.R. 9903.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON] may extend her remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the African-American Institute, America's leading private agency conducting educational, economic, and social development projects in cooperation with Africa, is celebrating its 10th anniversary. This, I feel, deserves special attention. AAI has served and is serving Africa and America exceptionally well.

The African-American Institute, founded in 1953 by a group of private citizens who foresaw the coming importance of Africa, confined its activity at first to providing hospitality and help to African students and visitors who came to this country. This was useful as a prelude to broader, more extensive participation in African-American relations.

By the turn of the decade, events in Africa had kindled widespread American public interest in its economic and social problems. Assistance of many kinds was needed. But education was obviously the prime necessity. Education for trained, responsible leadership to meet the changing and evolving needs of Africa was in demand by the new African governments. AAI, responding for the private sector of America, addressed itself to this crucial problem by providing leadership in the development of sensible, effective, and economically feasible educational programs for hundreds of able young Africans capable of making significant contributions to the development of their countries. The success of this private organization specializing in African affairs is told in the dramatic fact that approximately 1,300 African students—carefully selected, carefully placed in our best universities and colleges—are now studying in the United States under AAI programs.

From 1960 onward, AAI assumed expanded responsibilities. The spectrum of AAI services to Africa and America now includes the following programs: The African scholarship program of American universities; the African graduate fellowship program; the AAI scholarship program; the training program for students from Kenya; the AID Guinea program; the East African training project; the teacher placement service for secondary schools in Africa; the Elizabethtown project for West Africa; programming for African visitors; the economic and social development program; the media development program; the educational partnerships program; the books for Africa program; Women's Africa Committee; publication of Africa Report magazine.

The growth and influence of AAI is reflected in a number of ways.

First. As a private, nonpolitical organization working to serve the needs of the people of Africa, it has earned the friendship and respect of African students, scholars, and leaders. Today, AAI enjoys the confidence of the leadership in countries throughout Africa.

Second. AAI has developed functional and financial capabilities that have permitted it to extend its facilities both in Africa and America. AAI has its headquarters in New York. It also maintains offices in Washington, D.C.; Lagos, Nigeria; Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Accra, Ghana. In addition, 15 part-time representatives serve throughout Africa. The AAI staff is a dedicated team of competent professionals committed to the development of effective and economically sound projects and programs.

Third. AAI by its capability has earned the respect of American universities, private organizations, corporations, foundations, private citizens, and the U.S. Government. It now conducts relations with a wide range of private Americans who have interests in Africa or wish to participate in African assistance programs. Foundations, including the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Carnegie Corp. of New York, the Hershey Foundation, and others have funded programs under the administration of AAI. The U.S. Government has likewise drawn upon the services of AAI. At present AAI is a contractor with AID and with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State for the development and administration of a number of educational programs.

Under President Waldemar A. Nielsen, formerly an officer of the Ford Foundation, AAI has developed four distinctive qualities.

First. AAI has developed into a first-class organization administratively and professionally.

Second. The organization has gained financial stability and strength.

Third. AAI has been able to relate to the various communities of interest that are expressive of American good will toward Africa and to tap the great American impulse to help new countries and help mankind.

Fourth. AAI has developed the consortium approach, which provides a way for combining the funds and forces of universities, corporations, foundations, private citizens, and the U.S. Government or any combination of these to create projects and programs that would otherwise be impossible for an individual organization. The classic example of the consortium idea is the African scholarship program of American universities—ASPAAU—which involves 214 American colleges and universities, the Agency for International Development, 27 African governments, a number of American foundations and the African-American Institute.

What has been achieved by AAI to date, however, is only a beginning, and present efforts only scratch the surface of possibilities. Programs for African

economic development, community development, mass media development, and for American education and information about Africa may in time be added to AAI's present activities. Over 50 projects and programs are now in the developmental stage, meaning in some instances that only funding is needed to make them operational.

With a budget 10 times greater than in 1959, AAI is now moving ahead with a fundraising effort in order to achieve greater financial flexibility and strength to develop new programs. Foundation grants and private assistance are increasing, but AAI remains heavily dependent upon U.S. Government contracts for funds. Hence, the pace of program development cannot proceed at the needed rate. Additional private funds are required now to meet the growing capabilities of AAI.

I therefore feel that private American interests, particularly the corporate community, ought to give careful consideration to supporting this effective effort in Africa. While AAI should continue to administer Government contracts, its capacity for independence and initiative should be increased. Only private assistance can give it flexibility and strength.

The African-American Institute as a private and nonpolitical organization exclusively committed to serving African and American interests deserves the support of all Americans. The magnitude of its contribution in the past and present and its capability for advancing the cause of better understanding between the people of Africa and the United States in the future make AAI an eminently worthy object of support by all those who would invest in the future of Africa.

THE PROGRAMS OF THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

The African scholarship program of American universities currently sponsors 800 African students in the United States. Launched as a small pilot project in Nigeria in 1960, this cooperative program now involves 214 American colleges and universities, the Agency for International Development, 27 African governments, and a number of leading U.S. foundations. African-American Institute is the administrative agency.

AAI works closely with the central coordinating office of the participating universities in Cambridge, Mass., directed by David Henry, the originator of the program. In Africa, AAI field officers administer selection machinery set up in all participating countries to identify the best qualified candidates. In the United States, AAI is responsible for disbursement of maintenance funds to students and the management of grants from donor agencies and foundations.

In the summer of 1964, as universities prepare to receive an additional wave of ASPAAU students, the first substantial ASPAAU group to graduate from American institutions will return home to assume the responsibilities for which they have been trained. This will be America's first major contribution in meeting the critical need for educated manpower for Africa.

The African graduate fellowship program, the newest addition to AAI educational programs, promises to acquire scope and influence in the years ahead and may well become a contribution of primary importance to the development of African education. As African universities begin to develop and as more young Africans acquire undergraduate degrees at home, there will be an urgent need for exceptionally talented persons to take advanced study abroad. The African graduate fellowship program addresses itself specifically to the training of prospective university teachers and potentially higher ranking civil servants in a variety of priority fields. A cooperative program like ASPAAU, it gathers a number of leading graduate schools, AID, and African governments in a cooperative effort which this year has provided sponsorship to a beginning group of 23 graduate students from 8 countries. The institute has also been asked by the Department of State to administer in the United States a number of graduate fellowships made available through UNESCO for similar purposes. Responsibility for final selection of candidates proposed by their respective governments under both plans resides in a newly constituted Executive Committee of American Graduate Deans.

The AAI scholarship program is now near termination. Thirty students were originally brought to the United States under AAI auspices, receiving either full or partial support from the Institute. Twenty-three students have already returned home or completed the studies for which AAI sponsorship was initially granted; the remainder will return in 1964 and 1965.

The training program for students from Kenya, partly financed by AID, is now in the second of its 2-year phase. This program provides junior college technical and vocational instruction for 70 Kenya students in the State university systems of New York and California.

The aid Guinea program provides college and vocational or technical training for Guinean students. Technical training is provided in several areas, including civil aviation.

The east African training project is a year-old program administered in Dar-es-Salaam. The objectives are to assist refugee students, mainly from southern Africa, with scholarships for the continuation of their studies in institutions in Africa, in the United States, and third countries. To raise the educational status of those as yet unqualified for higher studies, a special training center has been established by AAI in Dar-es-Salaam. In the summer of 1963, 130 students were enrolled in this school. The faculty members are volunteers from Radcliffe and Harvard Colleges along with a few African teachers. The Ford Foundation provides partial financing for the program.

The teacher placement service for secondary schools in Africa has placed 140 teachers—American, Haitian, and Canadian—in 9 English and French-speaking countries.

The Elizabethtown project for west Africa serving Ghana and Nigeria places

qualified American college graduates of Elizabethtown College, and a group of associate colleges, as teachers in African secondary schools. The Hershey Foundation provides the funding for the project and AAI field offices in Africa give assistance in the placement and counseling of the teachers.

Programing for African visitors is an activity of growing scale in AAI. As one of the major agencies handling African leaders and specialists visiting the United States, AAI has recently strengthened and professionalized its staff capabilities for the effective administration of this program. In the current year, 114 visitors, nearly all student leaders or promising young men and women from Africa have been programmed by AAI.

The economic and social development program initiated this year by AAI provides a new approach to working with African leaders in meeting some of their economic and social development problems. This program provides a specialist to work with African officials in an advisory capacity, to give assistance in program formulation, community development projects, and specialized leadership training. In Northern Rhodesia, for example, AAI is making an effective contribution to the country's preparation for independence in 1964. Among the specific projects assisted by AAI in Northern Rhodesia are the training of African confidential secretaries, a legal training institute, the development of a national youth service program, and a preliminary assessment of industrialization possibilities.

This new and experimental approach, if as successful as expected, may be extended to other countries with whose leadership AAI has close and friendly ties.

The media development program is intended to assist Africa's mass media as instruments for national unification, for adult education, and for stimulating the modernization of primitive societies. Since 1961, the Institute has been asked to mobilize public and private resources for an active program in this area and has already undertaken a number of activities: Fellowships and grants-in-aid to African journalism students and practicing journalists to study in the United States and Europe; provision of an American broadcasting specialist as program adviser to the Ethiopian radio system for a 2-year period; and the development of plans by this same specialist for the use of radio in classroom teaching as a means of upgrading primary school teachers. During the summer of 1963, the Institute conducted three highly successful journalism workshops in Addis Ababa, Lagos, and Dar-es-Salaam for over 100 African editors and newscasters. Staffed by Dean Burton Marvin of the William Allen White School of Journalism at the University of Kansas, Mr. Malvin Goode, commentator for the American Broadcasting Co. at the United Nations, Mr. John McCormally, editor of the Hutchinson News, Hutchinson, Kans., and Dr. Sydney Head, AAI representative in Addis Ababa, the workshops concentrated on the development of journalistic compe-

tence and the professionalization of news media personnel. The seminars have been praised highly by the U.S. Department of State and by the African participants.

The educational partnerships program, directed by a volunteer chairman, Mrs. Byron Miller, has addressed itself to providing educational opportunities for secondary school students in Africa who are talented but who lack funds to complete their studies. At present over 180 students in east Africa are able to continue their education through educational partnerships. The program is sustained by contributions from American partners: business firms, voluntary groups, schools, and individuals.

The books for Africa program has been singularly successful. A volunteer effort based in Cambridge, Mass., where it is directed by Mrs. David Henry and Mrs. Nora Fairbanks, books for Africa has succeeded in placing textbooks, scientific works and reference books, valued in excess of a half million dollars, in African schools and universities. Most of the books have been contributed by leading American publishers. Many books have also been given by individuals to African schools of their choice. The cost of shipping the books has been defrayed by a special grant from AID.

Women's Africa Committee of AAI, founded in 1959 by 30 women with a serious interest in African affairs, works directly with African women. Its efforts are based on three considerations: First, African women have heretofore had little formal education; second, as women they have a particularly important role to play in community development; and third, they will play an increasingly important role in the affairs of their countries generally. Women's Africa Committee has therefore initiated educational programs for selected African women to give them the basic competence required for playing an effective role in their new and developing nations. Educational programs have been carried out at Columbia University, Howard University, and the University of Pittsburgh.

Africa Report, a publication of the African-American Institute, is edited by Mrs. Helen Kitchen, and is the leading American journal on Africa. It is an authoritative, comprehensive journal covering development in all fields in the entire continent. It is now read by subscribers in all 50 of the United States, in the countries of Africa, and in Canada, the United Kingdom, Western Europe, the U.S.S.R., Australia, New Zealand, and the countries of the Middle East and Asia. It is required reading in most African studies programs of American universities. Public leadership is now growing as the American people expand their interest in Africa.

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African-American Institute officers in the United States are located at: 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y.; 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

Executives are: Mr. Waldemar A. Nielsen, president; Mr. E. Frederic Morrow, vice president; Mr. E. Jefferson Murphy, vice president; Mr. John J. Mather, executive officer; Mr. George Loft, vice president.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION ON PRAYER AND BIBLE READING

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, the recent Supreme Court decision on prayer and Bible reading does not necessarily ban meaningful spiritual material or exercises from public schools. Faced with the Supreme Court ban on State-ordered prayers, the Lancaster, N.H., school system in cooperation with the interchurch council have initiated a classroom program of "Thoughts for the Day"—short, little stories illustrating basic truths. Each clergyman in the community takes responsibility for writing the "thought" for the schooldays of 1 month. This program is a good example of how creative imagination can meet the unfortunate situation created in some schools by the Supreme Court's recent decision and the widely differing interpretations of its real meaning.

Clinton L. White, editor and publisher of the Coos County Democrat, discusses this program in a recent editorial ("Substitutes for School Prayers") and includes a sample "Thought for the Day." I commend Mr. White's perceptive and meaningful comments to my colleagues:

SUBSTITUTES FOR SCHOOL PRAYERS

Principal Stanley Tufts advises us that in the Lancaster schools, through the cooperation of the interchurch council and clergy-men of its member churches, "Thoughts for

the Day" are used instead of prayers at the opening of the schoolday. This is done because of the interpretation of the Supreme Court's decision relative to school prayers.

Different clergymen write a "Thought for the Day" for each schoolday for 1 month, and another clergyman does it for 1 month. The Democrat, when the idea was first proposed, suggested that these might be published, if given sufficient time to do so, but none had been received until Mr. Tufts sent one written by Rev. John Gregory, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which will be used in Lancaster schools today. This "Thoughts for the Day" is printed following this editorial.

The Democrat has been and still is highly critical of any prohibition of voluntary prayers in school, but does commend the efforts of school authorities to make a meaningful substitution for what they interpret to have been prohibited by the Supreme Court. We cannot fail to believe that daily prayers in school 5 days a week would reinforce home and church efforts to teach children the importance of prayer.

It certainly is wrong for one to pray only in times of greatest danger, or great trouble, as perhaps may be the case far too many times. But all prayers are not prayers of asking, or what might seem selfish asking. There are prayers of praise and prayers of thankfulness; prayers for others and for forgiving of others. There are prayers for world peace and for the sick and suffering and the downtrodden peoples of the earth. And, perhaps, what is overlooked by those who would excuse failing to pray, is the fact that there are the prayers of those who know their many weaknesses and seek divine guidance and deliverance from temptation so that they may live better lives.

The writer's own rector wrote the "Thought for the Day" that we publish today. Our own thoughts about prayer are by no means intended as any criticism of his fine message but were prompted by some of the remarks we have heard or read supporting cutting out school prayers.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Anyone who is a Boy Scout learns this motto, "Be Prepared." And it's a good one too, for everybody. I'm going to tell you a puzzling story that gives us a good example.

One day a man was sitting on a hill near a river. He was just sitting there, meditating. It was his custom to take a little time each day and just sort of think about things. While sitting there, he noticed a man approach the river as if to swim across. Before he made the attempt, he first knelt down and prayed. Then he plunged in, but in the middle of the river, his strength was gone and he drowned. There was no opportunity to give him help.

Then a second man came to the river. Without pausing for prayer, he succeeded in crossing.

Well, the man on the hill was puzzled. So are you, perhaps. I was puzzled too, when I read this part of the story. But the man who had been meditating, hurried down the hill to meet the man who had successfully crossed the stream. He told the details of what he had seen.

Then the swimmer replied, "I knew that drowned man. He told me he saw no need to pray except when he faced great danger. As for me, I have tried to live my whole life in an attitude of prayer knowing that if I do my part well God is always with me, helping me always.

There is a great lesson in that story. It's just a matter of "being prepared." Whether it's doing an assignment, working out on the team, or just generally living a good life—any task that lies before us can be done well, if we have done our homework.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it would not take long to summarize the state of affairs in Lithuania today, and a constant dwelling upon the situation is something that sickens the human personality.

Those of us who are fortunate to know many Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent, Mr. Speaker, are at a loss for precise words to express our sorrow for their relatives and friends behind the Iron Curtain of despair and desolation.

And yet the freedom that once was theirs still rings in our ears, a sign of the eventual victory of the human spirit.

Victory over the forces of communism will, I am certain, again be possible for the Lithuanians.

For reasons which lie at the very roots of human existence, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced bills to set up a Special Committee on the Captive Nations, and I continue to plead for their eventual enactment. I have also introduced bills on the plight of the Baltic nations, and I am determined that these bills will not be swept aside in these hurried times.

While there is no rejoicing behind the Iron Curtain, Mr. Speaker, I wonder how many Lithuanians recall the historic date of February 16, 1918, an anniversary we celebrate this year, 46 years after the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania. And 1964 is also the 713th anniversary since the formation of the Lithuanian state and the 711th anniversary since the founding of the Lithuanian Kingdom, when Mindaugas the Great was crowned as the first king of the Lithuanian Empire.

This, then, is a historic year for the lovers of freedom and it is cruel and heartless to realize that since 1940 the wonderful, lyrical Lithuanians have been suffering under Communist captivity.

No one has to stress the terrible conditions that exist in the Communist countries. We all know how efficiently the Communists try to wipe out any vestige of pride in national origin or national characteristic.

It is time, clearly, for the adoption of the concurrent resolution I have offered in the first session of the 88th Congress which calls for the freedom for Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

This is the most positive action we can take.

It is action that is absolutely essential.

It is action that I urge, and trust, we will take before it is too late.

MORE TAX FUNDS TO FINANCE RUSSIAN WHEAT SALE?

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] may extend

his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, today's newspapers raise the horrifying prospect that U.S. taxpayers may have to shell out an additional \$720,000 to help finance the first Russian wheat sale. This would heap insult on already-injured taxpayers. They have contributed \$25 million toward this dubious deal. Instead of getting hooked for an additional assessment, the way I figure it, they are entitled instead to a \$455,000 refund.

The newspaper report, which has not been denied, said the administration is exploring the possibility of an indirect subsidy in an attempt to prevent a union boycott of the shipment. The International Longshoremen's Association and the Seafarers' International Union are blocking the loading of the Russia-bound wheat because the administration has not required that a full 50 percent of the shipment go in U.S. vessels.

Continental Grain Co., of New York, the exporter handling the transaction for Russia, was given a waiver February 12 by the administration. This relieved the firm of further responsibility to sign U.S. ships. The signup of U.S. vessels is 120,000 tons short of the 50 percent goal.

Foreign ships will haul wheat to Odessa for \$12 a ton or less, compared with \$18 in U.S. vessels. If, as indicated in today's papers, Continental gets an additional taxpayer handout to meet the extra cost of using U.S. ships for the 120,000 tons, this would amount to \$720,000.

The way I figure it, taxpayers should get a refund of \$455,000 from Continental. If Continental gets an additional bonus, it would inflate a huge windfall into disgusting scandal.

Continental bought the grain January 2 in a package deal which included both the price of the grain and the cost of shipping it to Soviet ports. Normal export subsidies were paid by the U.S. Government for all wheat varieties in the deal except Durum. The Durum export subsidy, financed like the others by U.S. taxpayers, was boosted approximately 14 cents per bushel to meet the extra cost of U.S. shipping.

Continental bought about 13 million bushels of Durum at this super discount.

Thus Continental got a subsidy payment from the U.S. Government \$1,820,000 bigger than would have been the case if U.S. shipping had not been stipulated.

Continental got the waiver when it was still 120,300 tons—or 25 percent—short of meeting the U.S. shipping requirement. Therefore, the U.S. taxpayers are entitled to a minimum refund of \$455,000, which is 25 percent of \$1,820,000.

DOMESTIC PEACE CORPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, grassroots support for the concept of a Domestic Peace Corps appears to be growing constantly. I have received many communications from various parts of the country expressing complete accord with the principle of the National Service Corps proposal which has passed the Senate and is now pending before the House Education and Labor Committee. This Corps, as envisioned, would fulfill the objectives of what is more commonly referred to as the Domestic Peace Corps.

Shortly after the Peace Corps was established, I strongly advocated the establishment of a similar organization on our home front. I offered legislation to this effect in the 87th Congress and again at the opening of the present 88th Congress. The great success and immeasurable value of the Peace Corps were my main inspiration in advocating and supporting the domestic concept.

I was privileged to discuss the subject with the Attorney General and with others who have been working closely with the administration for the formulation of legislation to effectively carry out this goal. As a result I was privileged to join in the cosponsorship of the administration bill, my measure being H.R. 5852, and to testify in support of its approval.

It is encouraging and inspiring to note the support that has been given the Corps from all over the Nation. Recently, I came across an editorial in the Adirondack Enterprise of Saranac Lake, N.Y. It reflects a cross section of grassroots opinion throughout the country. I commend it to my colleagues.

DOMESTIC PEACE CORPS

The Domestic Peace Corps barely squeaked through the Senate. The measure which today holds such wide support in its foreign branch has rough sledding ahead at home.

We think the concept is a good one and should get a chance. The Peace Corps volunteers have something to offer us at home as well as abroad; we have problems of training right here in the United States.

When we consider that a group of dedicated citizens in the Gabriels area are looking for teachers to help migrant workers learn to read and write, we realize we are not so far from the need. There are many other men and women across the country who need job retraining or help with particular skills if they are to lead useful lives and contribute to the American economy. Staffing these programs is presently difficult.

The young people have shown that they are willing to give their skills and their time for mere sustenance pay. The need is great and the volunteers are available. Only the legislators seem reluctant.

MOVING OF ROAMA FROM GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DULSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on February 11, 1964, the Legislature of the State of New York passed a resolution memorializing the Congress of the United

States to investigate if it is for the best defense and economic interest of the United States to move ROAMA from Griffiss Air Force Base at Rome, N.Y. Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues this resolution which follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK: IN ASSEMBLY, ALBANY,
RESOLUTION 76, FEBRUARY 4, 1964

Whereas ROAMA is now located at Griffiss Air Force Base at Rome, N.Y.; and

Whereas this is an integral part of our air defense; and

Whereas the worldwide situation is in such a state of turmoil that our defenses must be at full strength at all times; and

Whereas the withdrawal of ROAMA from Griffiss Air Force Base at Rome, N.Y., would necessarily weaken our position; and

Whereas the moving of ROAMA from Griffiss Air Force Base would have a depressing economic effect on the entire area near Rome, N.Y.; and

Whereas sufficient reason or cause has not been made public of the feasibility of such plan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the Legislature of the State of New York hereby memorializes the Congress of the United States to make a full investigation to determine whether or not it is for the best defense and economic interest of the United States to move ROAMA from Griffiss Air Force Base at Rome, N.Y.; and be it further

Resolved (if the senate concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the U.S. Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States from the State of New York and that the latter be urged to devote themselves to the task of accomplishing the purposes of this resolution.

By order of the assembly.

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,

Clerk.

In senate, February 11, 1964, concurred in, without amendment by order of the senate.

G. T. ABRAMS,

Secretary.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE: "A FLAG, A RIOT, AND A BOY"

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, in the light of the extensive documentation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD contained in recent statements by many distinguished Members of the Congress, the communistic revolutionary leadership and long-range Red objectives of the January 9, 1964, Panamanian assaults on the Canal Zone are completely established.

Newspaper and other pro-Red journalists on the isthmus, seeking to divert attention from the real instigators of the sanguinary outbreak, immediately sought out students at the Balboa High School where the initial "incident" occurred and, after hasty questioning of our patriotic but inexperienced youths, accused these fine young Americans and their parents with having started the

riots by insisting that the U.S. flag remain flying on U.S. territory in front of that U.S. school.

Mr. Speaker, there could be no greater falsehoods than the venomous fumes of anti-North American propaganda and character assassination that rose out of the jungles at Panama during the January outbreak and were uncritically relayed by pro-Red elements in the mass news media throughout the United States and the entire world.

Inadequately contested in the news media, these mendacious reports from the Canal Zone identified certain individual student leaders by name. This, in turn, led to a flow of vile, insulting, and degrading letters to them from what may well be a communistic revolutionary underground in various parts of the United States in an obvious effort to intimidate those students and their parents by slanderous attacks against displaying their loyalty to the United States. Such psychological aggressions are well-known communistic revolutionary tactics.

In one case, a 17-year-old student was virtually driven from the Canal Zone and thus forced to leave his home, his school, his parents, and his lifelong friends. The pro-Red revolutionary elements in the mass media of our country did not tell this story of evil that resulted from their pernicious effusions.

It is only natural that such venom as was spewed out at Panama caused the parents of these students the gravest concern for their children's future. It is fortunate that the courageous parents of one student, on January 28, 1964, sought to supply the truth. In a moving circular on "A Flag, a Riot, and a Boy," which I shall quote at the end of my remarks, they give a well rounded picture.

Mr. Speaker, I urge every Member of the Congress, the staffs of cognizant committees, and loyal officials in the executive and judicial branches of our Government to read this circular. I urge the loyal members of the mass media and other publicists to feature it immediately in a manner that it may be read by the students of every high school in the Nation and their parents. I urge the civic, fraternal, patriotic, and veterans organizations to duplicate it, give it the widest circulation, and to take the necessary actions to make the venomous character assassins in the press realize that American patriots will not be intimidated.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I quote the indicated letter with deep feeling of pride:

A FLAG, A RIOT, AND A BOY

Early reports circulated throughout the United States, particularly in one widely read magazine, have resulted in a number of vile, insulting, and degrading comments addressed to our son from American "patriots" in various sections of the United States. He has been labeled a delinquent, hoodlum, poor student, and rabble rouser. Our students in the Canal Zone have been accused of inciting the unfortunate events which occurred between the United States and Panama by a number of news services in the United States and abroad.

Inasmuch as hindsight is usually provided with 20-20 vision, which foresight is not, particularly in 16- and 17-year-old boys, we are all aware now that the actions of our

students in the Canal Zone were unwise, to say the least, and perhaps a number of us, adults as well as students, could have acted more prudently.

Be that as it may, the reporters came here, looked around, made comparisons, asked questions of inexperienced youths, posed them in unflattering situations, and then scattered these hastily gathered, often erroneous, observations throughout the United States. It appears that stories of teenage hoodlums, punks, defiance, and rabble rousing attract our reading public and that stories of ordinary boys, often wrong, but usually without cruel or violent intent are not very interesting reading. I mention ordinary boys, boys like our high school boys here and our son, James Jenkins, for whom I speak now.

James was never, and is not now, a delinquent or undisciplined boy. Because he wanted to have his own U.S. flag remain in front of his school, as did most of his fellow students and many of our adults, including my husband and myself, our boy was suddenly thrust from a quiet normal family life into the limelight, labeled a ringleader, and finally has had to leave his home, his school, his parents, and his lifelong friends. He was suddenly subjected to experienced leading questions on a very controversial and delicate issue by veteran reporters. Some of his answers were most unfortunate. He was not aware of the implication which would be placed upon them. Even an older and more experienced person might have answered unwisely under such circumstances. Now when he is cornered by cameramen and reporters he has been trying desperately to defend himself and his fellow students against the hostile and confused reports which have been published by our American press.

Both U.S. citizens and Panamanians who are well informed are aware that the "flag incident" was of little consequence in the true issues, but since James has been singled out as the object of violent fury and hate of Panamanians, and many Americans also, I would like to give you a brief résumé of his normal life. Those of us who know him well are shocked to read about his delinquency, bad manners, lack of discipline, and poor guidance.

Jamie is the youngest of our family. He has two married sisters residing in the United States, two brothers in the United States, one of whom is in the U.S. Army, and a sister in nursing school in the United States. Jamie has been a good son, an easy boy to discipline, and a fairly good student throughout his school years. He has many friends here, both U.S. citizens and Panamanians in the Canal Zone and in Panama. He understands and speaks some Spanish and has visited freely in and out of Panama since he was a small boy. He has lived in the Canal Zone since he was 2 years old, but he has traveled from coast to coast in the United States and has visited many of the historical monuments and natural wonders of our country. He was eager to finish high school and go back to the United States where he had hoped to get a job during the summer to help defray his college expense.

Jamie has earned much of his own spending money while growing up. This is not an easy thing to do in the Canal Zone where jobs such as car cleaning, yard work, and package toting are usually reserved for Panamanians because it is felt that the North American boys do not need the money. Nevertheless, Jamie has managed to earn money continually from his first enterprise, a lemonade stand, through such things as making and selling "snowballs," selling Christmas cards for the Wallace Brown Card Co., in the United States, trading old coins, and finally to his last job as a student aid at 75 cents an hour. Twice a day, every day of

the week, he has gone up to the laboratory at Gorgas Hospital and cleaned the dog pens, fed the dogs, and walked them. He left home each morning at 5:45 a.m., took care of his dogs and then went to school. After school he went back and spent another hour cleaning, feeding, and walking the dogs. He worked at this "glamorous" job from May 1963 through the summer and up until he resigned when he left the Canal Zone. Every 2 weeks he received a "take home" pay of \$16. He kept \$6 for spending money and the rest was put in the bank for him, after his bike was paid for. He had a small "Honda" motorbike, which he paid for, in order to have transportation to and from his job. He had saved approximately \$100 before he left for the States.

Throughout his high school years he has been in the ROTC, and attended both summer training classes for noncoms. He has belonged to the camera club, the chess club, and the science club. He took and passed his college board examinations during his junior year with high marks in math and science, his favorite subjects. He had been accepted by both colleges to which he applied for admission, and was trying to come to a decision as to which college offered courses best suited to his future plans and ambitions.

He was a member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church where he was christened when he was 2 years old and confirmed when he was 13. He was an active member of the Pacific Chapter, Order of Demolay, and had just been elected master counselor. He had to leave before his installation which was to have taken place in February. He belonged to the YMCA where he was taking judo lessons and progressing very well. He was also about to complete his driver-training course, and his dad was teaching him to drive the car.

Our U.S. press has exploded this normal, everyday boy into a monster, a hoodlum, a delinquent and has made him the object of vile and cruel letters. His protest to the President of the United States against removal of the American flag from the front of the U.S. schools was truly sincere in its intent, but it catapulted him into a hostile world of misinformed adults who have pointed fingers at him and called him an assassin, who have plastered his name across the Nation as a showoff, and posed him for pictures which any person would be ready to condemn at first sight. There have also been veiled threats such as a shooting incident aimed at a Jenkins residence (no relation) in Cambridge, Ohio, linked to his pending arrival there.

What will happen to our boy from now on? As his parents we are frightened for his safety from fanatics, for possible loss of his faith in love and human understanding, and for his chances in the United States to complete his education. He has been taught to respect the law and to believe in justice. He broke no laws, but he has been condemned.

This incident has already cost him dearly, and his dad and I are praying that he may never become convinced that he was the cause of all the trouble and deaths, U.S. citizens, soldiers, and Panamanians alike, for he and the other students, again both the U.S. citizen and the Panamanian students, were cruelly used as an excuse to unleash trouble already brewed. It was crouched and waiting.

Surely intelligent, thinking, and informed persons cannot honestly believe that the burden of the strife here should rest on the shoulders of a 17-year-old student who, very briefly, backed a cause in which he firmly believed—that of keeping before his school the U.S. flag which was symbolic of his happy childhood and his future life as a citizen of the United States of America—to a lad of 17 the most wonderful country in the world.

BENEFITS TO VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. ST GERMAIN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request permission to revise and extend my remarks and to include a resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island memorializing Congress, requesting favorable consideration to legislation providing benefits to the aged, ill, and disabled veterans of World War I in the form of pension or any other means which provide relief so vitally needed.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

(H. Res. 1043, memorializing Congress requesting favorable consideration to legislation providing benefits to the aged, ill, and disabled veterans of World War I in the form of pensions or any other means which provide relief so vitally needed)

Whereas many hundreds of thousands of our Nation's finest citizens served the cause of democracy during the period of World War I; and

Whereas a large number of these veterans have now reached the age and circumstances in which they are no longer self-supporting, as well as suffering illnesses and infirmities aggravated by this honorable service to their country; and

Whereas through no fault of their own, they have largely become a class of forgotten men, many of whom are close to the grave: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island recognize the predicament of these veterans of World War I and petition the Congress of the United States to give favorable consideration to H.R. 2332 (World War I Pension Act) providing benefits to the aged, ill, and disabled veterans of World War I in the form of pensions or any other means which will provide relief so vitally needed; and be it further

Resolved, That the recording clerk of this house of representatives is hereby authorized and directed to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Director of the U.S. Veterans' Administration, to the Director of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, to the chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs and to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States.

SALVATORE R. CASOSO,

Recording Clerk.

H.R. 7381: DUAL COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today is a long-awaited and much-needed measure. The chairman

and members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service are to be commended for their long and diligent efforts and for bringing to the House this comprehensive and workable approach to the extremely complicated and diverse dual compensation and dual employment laws now in effect.

Last July I introduced a bill to exempt certain officers of the Armed Forces from dual office and compensation restrictions. This bill would exempt Reserve officers of the Army and Air Force who have served on active duty in a temporary grade equal to or higher than their Reserve grades and are retired for disability in such temporary grades from the dual compensation restrictions of section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended. It would also exempt any non-Regular officer member of the Armed Force who is retired in a temporary warrant officer status from the dual-office restriction of section 2 of the act of July 31, 1894, as amended.

I am pleased to say that in their wide survey of the inequities involved under our present laws, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service included the provisions of my bill in H.R. 7381.

In the committee's report, numerous cases were cited whereby a Federal agency was unable to obtain qualified persons, because of the limitations placed on the salaries of retired military personnel by the dual compensation-dual employment laws. The bill before us today will eliminate this unfortunate and binding restriction and allow the Federal Government to employ the skilled and knowledgeable manpower it needs.

In addition, it will certainly clarify the existing statutes on dual compensation-dual employment and bring under one statute the Government's policy on this subject. This will undoubtedly eliminate the hardships caused individuals as a result of inadvertent or good faith misunderstandings of the application of the law.

A case in point is a private bill I introduced in the last session to relieve a person of liability for repayment to the Federal Government a rather large sum of money paid him for his services to a Federal agency. This gentleman was a retired chief warrant officer serving as a temporary W-2 when he was granted retirement. A short time later he applied to the Federal agency, at the same time inquiring through the U.S. Navy Finance Center as to his status under the Dual Compensation-Dual Employments Acts. He was told that he was generally precluded from taking a Government position; however, the determination was the responsibility of the employing agency.

On his form 57, his retired status was clearly stated and a short time later he was notified that his application was accepted. Approximately 3 years later it was discovered that this person's employment was precluded by the Dual Employment Act and he was notified that he must repay the 3 years' salary he had received for his services.

In reporting on this bill, the agency stated:

From these facts it is apparent that it was due to an error on the part of this agency that Mr. B was hired. It further appears that while Mr. B had some misgivings about the propriety of his appointment, these were dispelled by this agency's willingness to employ him knowing of his retired status.

It would seem a most inequitable result that the Government should profit from the services of Mr. B.

And still hold him liable for the compensation paid him for those services.

I am pleased to state that H.R. 7381 will eliminate these inequities and hardships and will, most likely, prevent them from ever happening in the first place.

It is for these reasons, Mr. Speaker, that I add my voice in support of H.R. 7381.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RIEHLMAN (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for the remainder of this week, on account of a death in his family.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), on account of illness.

Mr. HOSMER (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for the week of February 17, on account of official business with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. FEIGHAN, for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. LIBONATI, for 1 hour, today.

Mr. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. GOODLING), for 5 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WICKERSHAM (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA), for 5 minutes, on February 19; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. CAMERON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOODLING) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WESTLAND.

Mrs. DWYER.

Mr. WHARTON in two instances.

Mr. MCCLORY.

Mr. TAFT.

Mr. BEERMANN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FASCELL.

Mr. O'NEILL.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLISON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that

that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 7356. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, relating to the nomination and selection of candidates for appointment to the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2064. An act to relieve the Veterans' Administration from paying interest on the amount of capital funds transferred in fiscal year 1962 from the direct loan revolving fund to the loan guaranty revolving fund; and

S. 2317. An act to amend the provisions of section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1918, to provide for the exemption of certain terminal leases from penalties.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 19, 1964, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1713. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a supplemental report on ineffective program planning and uneconomical utilization of personnel assigned to the Air Force Reserve recovery program; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1714. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1963, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 231); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

1715. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the Chelan Division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Washington, pursuant to section 9(a) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) (H. Doc. No. 232); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1716. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report setting forth the financial condition of working capital funds at June 30, 1963, and the results of their operation for the fiscal year then ended, pursuant to section 405(c) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (10 U.S.C. 2208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1717. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on improper payments to military personnel for travel of dependents of members of the Department of the Army, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 53 and 31 U.S.C. 67; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1718. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the uneconomical replacement of vehicles by the U.S. 5th Air Force, Fuchu Air Station, Japan, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act 1921 (31 U.S.C. 53), and the

Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1719. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on deficiencies in the administration of Government quarters, messing facilities, and military leave at Dow Air Force Base, Maine, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1720. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380), as amended by the act approved July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 434), and the act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 377); to the Committee on House Administration.

1721. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Office of Coal Research relating to coal research activities undertaken during calendar year 1963, pursuant to Public Law 86-599; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1722. A letter from the Acting Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, entitled, "A bill for the relief of Philip N. Shepherdson"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1723. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, entitled, "A bill to repeal the provisions of law codified in 5 U.S.C. 39, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 9903. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, and to implement more fully the national transportation policy, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1144). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 10005. A bill to amend section 27 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, in order to promote the development of phosphate on the public domain; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HAGEN of California:

H.R. 10006. A bill to strengthen the agricultural economy; to help to achieve a fuller and more effective use of food abundances; to provide for improved levels of nutrition among economically needy households through a cooperative Federal-State program of food assistance to be operated through normal channels of trade; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARVEY of Michigan:

H.R. 10007. A bill to authorize national banks to make certain redevelopment loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 10008. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the redevelopment by private persons of property in the downtown business districts of our cities by allowing the cost of such rede-

velopment to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10009. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to authorize the Small Business Administration to assist small-business concerns in obtaining leases of property in downtown business districts by providing insurance for such leases; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LAIRD (by request):

H.R. 10010. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to require that a judge of a U.S. district court shall be a resident of the district for which he is appointed at least 3 years immediately prior to the time of his appointment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 10011. A bill to create a U.S. Botanical Survey; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SILER:

H.R. 10012. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, so as to extend the benefits of such act to persons captured or interned by, or in hiding from, the Japanese Government in China during World War II; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SKUBITZ:

H.R. 10013. A bill to provide for the commemoration of certain historical events in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois:

H.R. 10014. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 10015. A bill to strengthen the agricultural economy; to help to achieve a fuller and more effective use of food abundances; to provide for improved levels of nutrition among economically needy households through a cooperative Federal-State program of food assistance to be operated through normal channels of trade; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WELTNER:

H.R. 10016. A bill to provide free mailing privileges for certain former Members of Congress with 50 years of continuous active service in Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.J. Res. 926. Joint resolution to provide that information relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy shall be made public; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H. Res. 626. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Armed Services to conduct an investigation and study of moving the Rome Air Materiel Area from Griffiss Air Force Base; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. MOORE: Memorial of the West Virginia House of Delegates requesting studies by appropriate Federal and State agencies of the current forest management practices which obtain in the Monongahela National Forest and a change in policy of that management; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the assembly of the State of New York, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to make a full investigation to deter-

mine whether or not it is for the best defense and economic interest of the United States to move ROAMA from Griffiss Air Force Base at Rome, N.Y.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 10017. A bill for the relief of Athanasios Panagopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 10018. A bill for the relief of Mario Barbat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 10019. A bill for the relief of Santino Pinto, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 10020. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dvora Eisenberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H.R. 10021. A bill for the relief of Farida Hanna Hazbon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H.R. 10022. A bill for the relief of Ricardo G. Mangacat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

706. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting Congress to investigate certain radio-TV news releases relative to alleged limited circulation of remarks by the President concerning friendly nations trading with Communist Cuba, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1964

(Legislative day of Monday, February 10, 1964)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore [Mr. METCALF].

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Father of our spirits, who hearest prayer, and to whom all flesh shall come, breathe now upon our waiting hearts, we beseech Thee, the benediction of Thy holy calm.

Not only in moments of blessed quietness, with raucous sounds shut out, may we hear Thy summons, but also in the thunder of these tumultuous days of destiny may we be conscious that Thy voice to us is calling.

As from this historic Chamber the panorama of the Nation's life in all the yesterdays passes before our eyes and minds, may we here highly resolve that this white-domed Capitol edifice shall be not only an arsenal of material might, but also a cathedral of faith where are proclaimed to all the earth the sanctions of irresistible moral force and of spiritual verities upon which our freedoms